REGISTERED No. 11—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,354.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
Third do. .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As. line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion............ 8 As. per Line,
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classe will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines............ Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied n Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. GOA, 1,905 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th November 1875 at 4 P. M.

Nov. 1875.		Nov. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leaves Galle	30
„ Carwar	22	„ Negapatam ......Dec.	3
„ Mangalore	23	„ Madras	5
„ Cannanore	24	„ Coconada	7
„ Tellicherry	24	„ Vizagapatam	8
„ Calicut	25	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Beypore	25	„ Callingapatam	9
„ Cochin	26	„ Gopalpore	9
„ Alleppey	26	„ False Point	10
„ Tuticorin	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	12
„ Colombo	29		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembaug, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, next the 19th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

Nov. 1875.		Dec. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves BUSREH	8
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Mahomerah	8
„ Muscat	25	„ Fao	8
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bushire	10
„ Linga	30	„ Linga	15
„ Baharein ......Dec.	1	„ Bunder Abbas	17
„ Bushire	2	„ Jask	18
„ Fao	4	„ Guader	20
„ Mahomerah	4	„ Kurrachee	24
Arrive Busreh	5	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, next, the 19th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd November, 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangalore, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, as above on TUESDAY, the 16th November 1875, at 5 P. M., returning to Bombay on SUNDAY at 6 P.M. She will call at—

Hurnee,	Dewghur,
Boria,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapore,	Goa (Panjim); and
Viziadroog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1875

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food
Suez	26	22		8	
Port Said	28	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER.

THE splendid S. S. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,097 Tons, 1,300 H. P. effective, Traher, Commander, is well known as of Green's Line to Calcutta, and has made some of the quickest passages between that port and London. The Cabins have large ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steam-ship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the season. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez .... Rs. 300
To Malta .... „ 400
To Liverpool .... „ 500

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Nov.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	22nd—Southampton.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	29th – Suez, &c.
				Dec.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	6th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th November 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 16th Nov. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S CEYLON, (2,012 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain J. Orman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY the 13th November 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1875.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR VIA ADEN.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, as above, on THURSDAY, the 18th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

Passengers for ALGIERS, LISBON and LONDON can proceed by the PUNJAUB changing at Aden to the Agra, one of the Company's London Line Steamers leaving Aden on 30th November.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th November 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

			From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
	Tons	H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
UTOPIA	2731	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA	2290	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Suez.

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 500 Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS........ „ 300 „ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 1ST DECEMBER.

THE powerful steamer UTOPIA, 2,731 Tons, 678 H. P. nominal, J. C. Groat, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL from BOMBAY positively on the 1st December. This steamer has superior accommodation for a large number of passengers, and is fitted with every comfort and convienance. The Utopia made the outward passage in 26 days from Liverpool, including all stoppages.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th November 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 1 th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

Tons. H.P.

Cargo Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000, 220, on the 7th Nov. 1875.
Passenger Steamer MARS, 3,356, 400, about 10th Dec. 1875

All the accommodation for Passengers in the CALIPSO is already engaged.

The MARS has excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY FOR THE MARS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45	£35 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 1	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£13 6	£6 12

The Rates of Passage-Money include a liberal table (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) and free conveyance of 3 cwt luggage for 1st Class and 200 lbs. for 2nd Class Passengers. For baggage in excess £4 per ton is charged

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 27th October 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,
NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at Oomercady Road, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Gungajee Kakoo.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 18th instant at 4 o'clock P. M. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground hereditaments and premises situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the west side of Oomercady Road in the Sub-district of Mandvee admeasuring 288 4/7 square yards be the same little more or less assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 56 and under Farzundari No. 56 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by a passage, on or towards the west by the Oomercady Road on or towards the north by the house of Fuckeer and on or towards the south by the house of Junnoo of Haldankur and which premises was formerly and is now occupied by Gungajee Kakoo.

Terms—25 per cent. will be taken as deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 380 of 1874.

Bhicoo Emna..................................Plaintiff
vs.
Essoo Emna..................................Defendant.

Pursuant to an order made in this suit by the Honourable Mr Justice Bayley on the 1st day of July 1875 and under instructions received from Messieurs H. W. Payne and F. Chalk the Partitioners appointed by the said order Mr Bomonjee Dossabhoy auctioneer will sell in one lot by Public Auction on the premises on Wednesday the 24th day of November instant at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the following valuable property situate at Candawady without the Fort.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Bhicoo Emna and Essoo Emna or either of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1683 square yards be the same a little more or less with a bungalow and one upper and one lower storied chawl and buildings standing thereon with their appurtenances situate on the south side of Candawady lane without the Fort, and fronting thereto in the sub-district of Bholeshwur in the island of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Pension tax under No. 61, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 83, 84, 85, and 86 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by the said Candawady lane on or towards the east by the property of Gopaldass Madhowdass on or towards the south by an oart called Pinpulwady and on or towards the west by the property in the possession of the Trustees of Mahajunwady, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Bhicoo Emna and Essoo Emna and their tenants.

N B.—Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Chalk and Turner the Plaintiffs Solicitors of Messrs Jefferson and Payne the Defendants Solicitors and of the auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

A very handsome new small four seated open carriage with lamp pole and shaft expressly made to order.

ALSO

Two very handsome English built Broughams by E. Kesterton and Davis.
One handsome nearly new English built Waggonette.
One Four seated Phaeton.
One Landau Sociable

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 16th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the share Bazar, by order of Cooverjee Liladhur and on account and at the risk of Tribhowan Anundjee.

37. Shares in the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited

By order of Cutchra Anundjee and on account and at the risk of Tribhowan Anundjee.

1. Share in the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

25. Per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within 3 days.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND CARRIAGES.

On THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 27, Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Bungalow of Morarjee Goculdass, Esquire, the valuable household furniture and carriages, of a Gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th November 1875.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

A quantity of household furniture, such as blackwood carved couches, book cases, teapoys, round and square tables, chairs, sideboard, argand lamps, carpets, &c., &c., of L. Kennedy, Esquire, proceeded to Belgaum.

5 cases Turkey red Scarfs.
1 „ Turkey red Cambric.
1 „ Coloured Merino.
1 „ Merino Socks.

On account of Cullianjee Damjee, and by order of Saleybhoy Jaferbhoy.

5 cases 450 bundles Vermillion.

On account of the underwriters.

R S R—8 chests damaged Hyson Green Tea ex S.S. Mirzapore.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sudasiv Bhasker Josey, and by order of Damodher Shew Cuntna, the mortgagee. All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling house built thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at new Town, on the west side of Duncan road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar and admeasuring about 19-3-9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 2479 and 2,479 and assessed under No. 29, and bounded on the east by the Duncan road, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Dossa Walljee and on the south by the house of Cassum Lallo.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th November 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

THE CARANDINI
OPERATIC AND BALLAD COMPANY
BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY WILL GIVE THE FIRST OF THEIR
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS
IN THE ABOVE HALL
ON THURSDAY EVENING. NOV. 18TH,

In place of WEDNESDAY as announced in former advertisement, MADAME CARANDINI having placed the Hall for that Evening at the disposal of the Hall Committee.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats........Rs. 4 | Body of the Hall....Rs. 2
Back Seats .... Re. 1

Family Tickets to admit 3 to Reserved Seats, Rs. 10, at SOUNDY & Co. only where plan of the Hall can be seen.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30; COMMENCE AT 9 O'CLOCK.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHCLYDE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th November 1875.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for a NATIVE STATE in the Bombay Presidency. Apply with copies of Testimonials to SOUNDY & Co. 15th November 1875.

FOR SALE, AT MATHERAN, the beautifully situated House called "GARBUT HALL," near the Garbut Point, lately renovated and furnished. For particulars apply to

MENESSE & Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICE at the Presidency for certain ANNUAL CONTRACTS for the ensuing year on the following dates:—

17th, 19th, and 2nd November, 1875
3rd, 10th, 15th, 17th and 20th December, 1875.

Particulars can be learnt on application at the Presidency Commissariat Office.

NOTICE.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF TICKETS of ADMISSION to the ROPED ENCLOSURE on the General Parade Ground will be issued to the European Community, on application to the ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL, BOMBAY DISTRICT, to witness the PRESENTATION of COLOURS to the MARINE BATTALION by H. R. ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES on TUESDAY, the 16th instant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we have CLOSED our BOMBAY BRANCH. OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS against the Firm to be sent to Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Solicitors, for PAYMENT.

AUSTRIAN TRADING COMPANY,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

Bombay, 15th November 1875.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An Interim DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN (Rs. 15) equivalent of £1-10 per Share, being at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ending 30th June 1875, will be PAID at this Office to the SHAREHOLDERS in India on and after the Seventeenth instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to Seventeenth instant inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
L. CAMERON,
Pro. Agent.

Bombay, 15th November 1875.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE OF TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES to the Mill of the above-named Company are hereby invited and will be received on or before SATURDAY, the 27th instant, till 4 P.M., at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Church Street.

Full particulars of the stores required, and of the conditions on which they will have to be supplied, may be learnt on application to the Undersigned after the 19th instant.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th November 1875.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1876—MESSRS. COOPER & Co beg to remind their Subscribers that the Subscriptions for the ensuing year should be renewed by the 25th of November, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies. They at the same time take the opportunity of thanking their Constituents for the very liberal patronage given to them during the current year.

COOPER & Co. also invite New Subscriptions, and will be happy to forward their new Revised Price Lists.

Their RATES of Subscription are the LOWEST compared to all other importers in Bombay.

COOPER & Co.,
Medows Street.

Bombay, 1st November 1875.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 3 P.M., to confirm the following RESOLUTIONS adopted in the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 6th Instant:—

1st. That Messrs. C. and F. Dinshawjee and the Survivor of them be and they are hereby appointed to be the Secretaries and Agents of the Company in place of Allarukiabhoy Shewjee and shall have under the control and supervision of the Directors full power and authority to give such orders and directions and to enter into such Contracts and Agreements as they or their Survivor may in their discretion think fit for the necessary and ordinary purposes of the business of the Company and their remuneration shall be a Commission of a quarter anna per lb. on all Yarn manufactured and sold by the Company.

2nd. That Clause 53 of the Articles of the Company be altered by striking out therefrom the words "Three Calendar Months" and inserting in their place the words "One Month."

3rd. That Clause 61 of the Article of the Company be altered by striking out therefrom the words "Three Months" and inserting in their place the words "One Month."

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Bombay, 15th November 1875.

POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated Pursuant to Acts of Parliament.

PROGRESS IN BUSINESS TO 30TH JUNE 1875.

ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME.

On 30th June 1873	£20,952
„ 31st Dec. 1873	£31,06
„ 30th June 1874	£39,500
„ 31st Dec. 1874	£43,306
„ 30th June 1875	£49 633
Policies in force 30th June 1875	£1,088,641
Total Premiums received to 1875	£99,420

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

T. M. ROBINSON, Esq. (Manager, Bengal Coal Co.), Calcutta.
S COCHRANE, Esq. (Manager, Agra Bank, Limited), Calcutta.
J. MACKINNON, Esq. (Messrs. Macneill & Co), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), Calcutta.

Trustee for the Bombay Life Fund:
THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,
in whose name 80 per cent. of the Gross Premiums is invested in Government Paper at compound interest, to provide exclusively for payment of assurances.

Bankers:
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & LEE-WARNER.

Medical Examiner:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Bombay.

Agent:
JOHN SCOTT, Esq., 4 Hornby Row, Bombay.

EXPLANATION of THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the assured, never before presented to the public.

The assured has the option of paying premiums during 5, 10 15, 20, 25, or 30 years; but should the assured die before the term of years chosen has expired, no further payments are required, and the amount assured is paid in full.

Another distinguishing feature of the plan is, that it gives the assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

For the first, and every subsequent premium paid an equal portion of the Assurance becomes completed, independent of future payments, and a *Positive Note* is issued (which is in effect a completed or paid-up Assurance), payable three months after death of the assured, and available to the bearer during life, to the extent of 40 per cent. of the premium it represents.

Information will be given to assurers in every point requisite to make them acquainted with the Positive system and all papers and prospectuses in connection with the Society may be had on application to

J. SCOTT, Agent.

Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—KAIROBA NARAYEN BHENDY, Manager of the Temple of Shree Luxumee Venktesh, near the Bazaar Gates in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, request the attendance of all the Hindoos at Rath Jathra, which will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, between 6 and 11 o'clock in the evening at the usual places.

Bombay, 16th November 1875.

NOTICE.—The PARADE for the PRESENTATION of COLOURS to H. M.'s 21st REGIMENT N. I. by H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES will take place at 4 P. M. THIS DAY.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A GENTLEMAN recently arrived, aged 31. Four years' service as an ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER in a large English Mercantile House. Good Correspondent (2 years on the permanent Staff of the London daily *Times* Newspaper.) Understands Railway Audit Accounts and Bank ing work. Knowledge of Short-hand writing. Good Testimonials and personal references. A very small salary for commencement. "D," Office of this Paper.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAMS, CHEESE and BACON, received by Overland Mail, to be had at HUDSON & Co., No. 9, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME TURNOUT—Dogcart (built by Windover) and Fast-trotting Australian Mare, Dogcart nearly new. Address X. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH PHAETON and AUSTRALIAN HORSE, a stylish Turnout. Address "JAMSETJEE," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, MIDDLE COLABA, house No. 26, "COLABA CASTLE." For further particulars apply to Nesarvanji Mancherji, care of Messrs. Chalk & Turner, Solicitors.

WANTED.

A MUSIC MASTER (MARRIED MAN) wishes to be engaged as a BAND-MASTER in a Regiment, or in Native Chiefs' Bands, lead with a Clarionet, also play a little Pianoforte, Violin and Tune Pianofortes. For Testimonials as to character and efficiency address

J. A. CANNON,
Music Master, Meerut.

FOR SALE.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE "UNION PRESS," DHOBIE TALAO,
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
PRICE—RUPEES FOUR.

THE NEW PERFUME.

Prince of Wales Bouquet, Distilled by Command.

Price per small bottle, cash Rs. 2-0
Do. large do. „ 3-8

TREACHER & Co.
(LIMITED),
BOMBAY & POONA.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS:—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 80.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

MAGNIFICENTLY COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS of H. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales in handsomely carved gilt frames 37 by 30. These will form pleasing mementoes to the Native Princes and Chiefs now in Bombay of H. R. H.'s Visit.

TREACHER & Co.
(LIMITED).
THE FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. BORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London W, en sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Endors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d 4s 6d. and

COPPERPLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards, and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

REVISED LIST OCTOBER 1875.

SHERRIES.	Cash Prices Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 37 0	...
AMONTILLADO, fine	33 0	...
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	31 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	23 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	17 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	33 0	...
PORTS.		
SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine bouquet and character	Rs 33 0	18 0
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	28 0	15 8
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
TREACHER & Co.'s Finest Creaming	Rs. 44 0	24 0
Do. do. half pints	...	13 0
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.'s Finest Dry	44 0	24 0
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	45 0	24 0
DRY SILLERY	38 0	20 0
FINE SPARKLING	32 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	27 0	15 0
SPARKLING SAUMUR	24 0	...
CLARETS.		
BORDEAUX } Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines	Rs. 9 8	...
PETIT MEDOC }	12 0	7 0
MEDOC, Superior	15 0	9 0
CHAT AU LAGRANGE (Good Dinner Wine)	20 0	11 0
CHATEAU LAROSE } Superior After Dinner Wines	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX }	30 0	16 0
BURGUNDIES.		
CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 28 0	15 0
POMMARD	24 0	13 0
MACON	22 0	12 0
BEAUNE	18 0	10 0
CHABLIS	16 0	...
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38 0	21 0
HOCKS.		
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 34 0	19 0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN	42 0	23 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	41 0	23 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH „	37 0	19 8
NIERSTEIN „	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIM „	25 0	13 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) „	23 8	...
LAUBENHEIM „	17 0	9 8

MOSELLES.	Cash Prices Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	40 0	22 0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33 0	17 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE „	28 0	15 0
MUSCATEL MOSELLE „	...	13 8
WINNINGEN „	21 0	...
SAUTERNES.		
HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs. 30 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	22 0	...
BARSAC, light Table Wine	18 0	...
SPIRITS.		
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	Rs. 29 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	26 0	...
COGNAC, Pale	22 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks	27 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 0	...
WHISKEY, Irish	22 0	...
WHISKEY, Scotch	20 0	...
HENNESSY'S BRANDY	26 0	...
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	26 0	...
MARTEL'S do.	26 0	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	35 0	...
Do. No. 2 do.	22 0	...
LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.		
CURACAO, Amsterdam Orange or White	Rs. 46 0	24 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest)	45 0	24 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	33 0	17 8
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery } Green	84 0	43 0
} Yellow	66 0	36 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy	40 0	...
CREME DE NOYEAU	41 0	21 8
CREME DE CITRONELLE	38 0	...
CREME DE ROSE	38 0	20 8
CREME DE VANILLE	38 0	20 8
ANISETTE	38 0	...
ABSINTHE SWISS	50 0	...
VERMOUTH	15 0	...
MILK PUNCH	...	20 8
FREEMASONS' LIQUEUR	...	20 8
GINGER WINE	17 0	...
ORANGE WINE	...	...
ORANGE BITTERS	18 0	10 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	46 0	24 0
POMALO AND ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s } ½ Pints.	...	12 0
BRANDY BITTERS }		
WINE BITTERS }		

A variety of other Liqueurs in Stock.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, AND TRADERS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE LARGEST, MOST ELEGANT, AND VARIED STOCK IN INDIA OF

FANCY GOODS,

SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PRESENT

FESTIVE SEASON,

IS NOW ON VIEW,

AT THE SEVERAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

BRANCH DEPOT, BOMBAY,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NEAR BOLTON & Co.,
where Letters may be addressed.
AGENCY IN POONA:
A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXAMPLES OF ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1 000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM

Age	For life.	For 15 years only.	At age 60, or death before.	Age.	Immediate Annuity for Rs. 1,000 paid down.	Endowment for children on attaining 21, returnable.	Age.
30	Rs. 21 5 4	Rs 38 12 8	Rs. 31 10 0	50	Rs. 81 2 0	Rs. 38 11 3	4

The above Rates are from 19 to 103 per cent. lower than those of any other Company.
Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TO BOMBAY

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

HAS much pleasure in announceing the arrival and opening of a splendid assortment of MILLINERY, &c., which is now on view at her Millinery Establishment, also Ladies and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves—White, Black and Coloured.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Mrs. LAKE begs to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations that she is now registering Orders for Dresses, &c.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by Remittances or reference for Payment in Bombay, to save delay or disappointment.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
27TH OCTOBER 1875.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

NOTICE.—PIANO FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has for sale a SOLID MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANOFORTE by COLLARD and COLLARD, registered Keyboard and in first class order. A trial will only testify to the quality of the instrument. Price Rs. 400.

P. A. LOPES,
Pianist and Tuner.

Mr L. has also the pleasure to inform the public that he will accept engagements for Evening Entertainments and Parties to play on the Piano, on a charge of Rs. 15.

Address—Byculla Terrace, Bellasis Road, opposite Bolton & Co.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies „ 1 4 and for single Copy One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the station and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extremes compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum, and has some Bungalows to let.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. UTOPIA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED TO SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless PASSED by the CAPTAIN before DEPARTURE of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Utopia.

Bombay, 12th November 1875.

CAUTION.—Messrs. G. & R. DEWHURST, of Manchester and London, having PURCHASED the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to use all TRADE MARKS and STAMPS heretofore used by Messrs. ALEXANDER COLLIE & Co., of Manchester and London, the public are hereby apprised that any person hereafter USING or IMITATING any Trade Mark or Stamp heretofore used by or known as a Trade Mark or Stamp of the said Messrs. A. Collie & Co. without the consent of the said Messrs. G. & R. Dewhurst, will be proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the Law.

G. & R. DEWHURST,
By their Constituted Attorney,
CHARLES E. BENN.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—CONVEYANCE OF COTTON TO COLABA SIDING.—Notice is hereby given that on and after MONDAY the 22nd November, instant, until further notice, COTTON brought by this Railway into Bombay, can, if desired by the owners, be conveyed DIRECT to this Company's SIDINGS at COLABA.

On account of the longer distance over which the Cotton will be conveyed by Railway, an extra charge of one pie per maund will be made in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton brought by this Railway into Bombay.

Consignees must, in the case of Cotton that is consigned to Colaba make their own arrangements to take delivery at the sidings, as is now done at other stations of this Company in Bombay.

A wharfage charge of four annas per Maund for each day, of part of a day, will be made upon all Cotton which is not removed within Twenty-four hours after arrival.

Senders should state on the Consignment Note, that the Cotton is to be sent to the Colaba sidings. Cotton not so ordered to be sent to Colaba will, as heretofore, be brought to Boree Bunder.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th November 1875.

NOTICE.—PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION.—THE EXHIBITION of FIREWORKS will take place on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 16th instant, on the reclaimed ground, opposite the New Secretariat, lying between the Railway line and the foreshore, commencing at 6-30 P.M.

H. E. JACOMB,
For the Honorary Secretaries.

11th November, 1875.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of November, instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and and Audited Accounts of the Company made up to 30th September, 1875.

2nd.—To elect a Director in room of Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th November 1875.

INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Treacher's Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of November 1875, at 3 P.M., to consider and sanction a proposal for the SETTLEMENT of the CLAIM of Messrs. K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th November 1875.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—In pursuance of a Requisition, bearing date 22nd October 1875, and signed by JEEVUN SAMJEE, Esquire, and 9 other shareholders, holding in the aggregate 32 shares, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 18th November next, at 3 P. M. for the purpose of NEGATIVING the RESOLUTION said to have been passed at the Extraordinary Meeting held on the 15th, and Post for which was taken on the 20th day of October, to the effect—"That the Directors of the Company be empowered to transfer one of the Company's Presses from Oomrawuttee to Dhulia or districts, and to establish a Branch of the Company there, and to cancel such alleged Resolution."

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1875.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BONUS YEAR, 1875.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.
LIFE RESERVE FUND—£2,682,513 : 7 : 6.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION of the RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

IN consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India as shown by the statistics of recent years, the Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	25 6 0	13 0 0	6 10 8
21	25 11 0	13 3 0	6 12 0
22	26 0 0	13 6 0	6 13 4
23	26 6 0	13 8 0	6 15 0
24	26 12 0	13 11 0	7 0 8
25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 2 0
26	27 9 0	14 2 0	7 3 8
27	28 7 0	14 6 0	7 5 8
28	28 7 0	14 9 0	7 7 8
29	28 15 0	14 14 0	7 9 8
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 0
31	30 1 0	15 7 0	7 14 4
32	30 10 0	15 11 0	8 0 8
33	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 4
34	31 13 0	16 5 0	8 5 8
35	32 7 0	16 10 0	8 8 4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES

For Civilians, payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.

Without Profits.

Yearly at Age 20.

The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Company	25	6	0
The old rate do. do	30	12	0
The Standard	31	8	0
The Universal	29	0	0
The Commercial	34	0	0
The London and Lancashire	33	8	8
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0

BOMBAY.
Agents:—W. NICOL & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 15TH Nov. 1875.

BUSINESS re-opened to-day after an interval of nine days, but there is still somewhat of a holiday feeling about and this, coupled with the despatch of the homeward mail, has prevented any great amount of local business being done.

In merely commercial matters, the home telegrams during the recess have not advised much movement. Cotton has been dull with a partial decline of 1/16d. per lb., the latest quotations being for Fair Dhollera 4¾d., Fair Omrawuttee 4 11/16d., Mid. Orleans 7 3/16d. per lb.; this morning's market opening very dull, probable sales 10,000, actual imports 8,000 bales. Piece Goods in Manchester have not altered in any way. Coffee has been dull and drooping, Mid. Plantation Ceylon being now quoted at 110s. per cwt. Cocoanut oil is a shade firmer. Seeds have been strong and advancing, Bombay Linseed being 6d. on the spot, and 1s. to arrive, Ferozepore Rapeseed 4s. per quarter higher. The London Money Market on Thursday last was evidently easier, the Bank of England returns showng the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities at 42 as against 39½ per cent on the previous week; the rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills being still 3 per cent. Rupee Paper on Saturday was slightly lower on the week, Fours being quoted on Saturday at 91¾; Fours and-a-half, 92¾; Fives-and-a-half, 97. In Indian Bank Shares the only change has been an advance of 10s. per share in Chartered Mercantiles. Bar Silver declined from 56 15/16d. to 56¾d. per ounce on the 12th instant, but since then has remained at the latter figure. Consols after remaining at 94⅛ throughout the week, advanced on Saturday to 94¼, at which they are still quoted this morning. French Rentes were at 104 on the 6th instant, but have gradually declined to 103½.

Although as shown above, the various markets with which Bombay is concerned have not fluctuated materially—with the one exception of Seeds—the political news of late has been anything but reassuring, yesterday's telegram respecting the movements of the Russian Army especially having given rise to grave fears of an European war. Further intelligence is most anxiously looked for and great uncertainty will prevail until something more definite is known respecting the probable course of events; as to the commerce of Bombay the question of war or no war is all important. So far the feeling is not more than a vague apprehension of what might take place, and the position of the English funds does not even warrant that; but as we have remarked, the magnitude of the interests concerned is so great that nothing but definite news will bring about a full return of confidence. The best test of the tendency of things will be the movements in Consols and these will be watched with great interest for the next few days.

Below we give the return of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) for the week ending on the 6th instant since when they have been closed for the holidays. As was to be expected under the circumstances the Cash Balance had been reduced by people providing in anticipation for the wants of the past week, but this gives no clue to the actual state of the Money Market now which to all appearance is as easy as ever, if not even easier, owing to the reduction of one per cent in the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount last Thursday.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day the tendency has been very weak and rates closed at a decline of 1/16d. from last mail's quotations. A considerable business was done in Bank Bills, but the amount of private paper offering has been small, and unless a change takes place in this respect, appearances seem to favour a further decline. We quote

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9 11-16d.	per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10 3-32 to ⅛d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 10⅛d.	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 10 5-32d.	"

On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions. Demand bills are quoted at par and 60 days sight at 99⅝.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull; nominal rates are:—Fours, Rs. 102; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 103; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 107⅞.

The SHARE MARKET has re-opened with a steady but not an active feeling. Transactions have not been numerous, but such as are reported show a slight advance in values. Bank of Bombay are ½ per cent higher. Mofussil Co.'s Rs. 5. Bombay United Spinning Rs. 10, Dhurrumseys Rs. 10, Great Easterns, Rs. 5, and Jewraz Balloo Rs. 5 per share higher.

In COTTON there has been nothing of any moment done for export. The feeling, however, owing to the unfavourable character of the home telegrams is very dull, and since the commencement of the holidays a decline of quite Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per candy has taken place. Nothing has yet been done in New Crop and to all appearance transactions will not commence until Cotton actually comes into market, which will not be for another three weeks yet.

FREIGHTS are extremely depressed. For Liverpool the current rate by Canal Steamers is £1-12 6 with every prospect of a further decline should any of the disengaged vessels now in harbour take the berth. The Selene is still unfinished and finds the greatest difficulty in getting the balance of her cargo even at £1,15 per ton.

PIECE GOODS open with a very fair enquiry and in most instances prices are slightly higher. Stocks on the spot are not large and the principal transactions in first hands have been in Grey Shirtings and Madapollams to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
40,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	92 xd
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,275
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	682½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	260
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
60,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	492½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	100	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,105
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	550
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,475
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,000
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
150	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	475
1,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	275
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	825 xd
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,300
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.	110
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,125
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,050
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
300	500	all	100 ps	French Pres Co.	400
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	360
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	500
500	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	525 xd
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375 xd
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	600 nl
400	1,000	..	125 ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

*Per share, for the half-yea

RAILWAY COMPANIES

£20	218'3'0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	254
£20	103'14'6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
£20	65' 7'3	do.	Ditto	72
£20	21'13'1	do.	Ditto	32
100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
£18	196'5'15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,100
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,500
500	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	14001
800	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,005
300	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	135
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	600
2,500	2,000	all	100p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	830
1,500	1,250	all	60p.a	Fleming S. W. Co.	790 xd
1,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	920
700	1,000	all	60p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co.	915
750	1,000	all	60p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	950
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	775
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	800
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	825
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,045
1,000	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,040
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	640
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200p s	Soonderdas Spinning	920
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share	235

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	19,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,580
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	625
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140 xd
2,157	200	100	8 p.	Malabar Company, Ld	84
1,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co	28
1,200	500	all	30 p.	Preacher & Co.	395
...	250	all	40 p.	Viegas Patent Slip	35

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

				Date L'dation.		
...	95	118½	...	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	...	East India Bank	½

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENING.

A REDUCTION of 1 per cent. in the Bank of Bengal's rates of interest and discount, which took place this morning, has been rather a surprise to many, the firmness previously shown by the Board in face of the great falling off in public demand, which has been going on for weeks, having led to the expectation that the value of money would keep steady all through the busy export season. A considerable business is now doing in exports, but the demand for accommodation keeps extraordinarily small, and the Bank to-day has merely assimilated its rates to those current in the open market; the surprise is that the official rates were not reduced sooner, since they have been reduced at all. The Ban terms are now 4 per cent. for demand loans, 5½ per cent. for thirty-day bills, and 6½ per cent. for sixty-day bills. The cash has decreased 13 lakhs again, entirely owing to Government withdrawals, the amount of which has been 19 lakhs. The public demand has decreased 11 lakhs, the difference being accounted for by an increase of 2½ lakhs in the investment account, and by changes in the minor items. The proportion of cash to liabilities is now 68 per cent.

The Home Money Market remains quiet, although withdrawals of bullion are still going on, and the open market is cheaper than the Bank. Reuter is quoting silver rather lower, but there is strong reason to believe that even a moderate amount of buying would lead to an advance.

The piece-goods trade has been scarcely so good this week, and prices are somewhat weak, but prospects are still in favour of a good cold weather demand.

The chief thing doing in exports has again been *Jute*, of which large quantities have been arranged for. Prices are strong: best marks, 19-8-0; good second, 17-0-0; and inferior second, 16-0-0. Freights have consequently been in good demand, and rates are tending upwards. It is expected that the first indigo sale will take place in about ten days, and the crop is likely to exceed a lakh and a quarter maunds.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling opened for the mail with steadiness, and yesterday morning a large amount of Bank remittance was taken, at 1-9 11-16 telegraphic, 1 9⅞ demand, 1-10 three months', and 1-10¼ six months' sight. Only one Bank gave those rates, and they soon gave way, business resulting subsequently at a sixteenth lower there, and even a little at 1-10⅛ elsewhere. The supply of credits keeps small, and has commanded the fine rates of 1-10⅛ and 1-10 3/16 whilst document bills have been readily taken by the Banks at 1-10⅛, and forward business, up to end of the year, has been done at 1-10 5/16. Rates now look fairly steady at the reduction, and there is nothing visible to lead to the anticipation of a further decline; in fact the decline that has taken place cannot be well explained. Closing quotations are—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9⅝ to 11-16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 9⅞ to 15-16d.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10⅛ to 3-16d.
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 2-16 to ⅛d.
Document Bills, 6 months' sight.	1s. 10⅛d.

France.—A decline of a centime has taken place in this department, and quotations now stand at *f.* 2-34 for three months' sight, and at *f.* 2-36 for six months' sight document bills.

Bombay.—Nothing is doing at present, business being suspended in the Western Presidency in honour of the Prince of Wales. A similar infliction is threatened here at Christmas, but it is to be hoped that more reasonable counsels will prevail before then, and that the usual Christmas holidays will be deemed sufficient.

China.—Rates have strengthened, in sympathy with the decline in sterling, and thirty-day bills are now quoted 219½ to 219¼.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

There has been a little more doing in the Share Market, but nothing like a decided improvement, and the fall in value of money has done no good as yet, excepting to Government paper. The market is labouring under the incubus of excessive investment, and will in all probability require a good deal more breathing time before regaining anything like activity.

Government Securities have been largely dealt in, values remaining firm at last week's quotations, and to-day an advance has been paid. The most of the business has been in four per cents at 102 1116 and 102 1/8, and in four and a-half per cents, at 102 1116; transactions in the five and a-half per cent. loan have been very limited, at 107⅞. To-day the two first-named stocks have changed hands at 2 annas advance, and the closing prices are as under—

4 per cents	102¼ to 1/8
4½ "	103 to ⅛
5½ "	108 to ⅛

In guaranteed railway stocks scarcely any business is doing. Oude and Rohilkund has brought 126 per £10.

Bank shares have been almost excited, and a strong upward movement has taken place in Bengals, but without leading to much business, owing to the firmness of holders. Rumours have been afloat of the formation of a syndicate to buy up the Government shares, but it is very doubtful if they are more than bazaar gup. Such a thing might be worked in Bombay, but here it would be a much more difficult matter to arrange, unless some of the Bombay bazaar leaders, dating back from 1864, should come over to put life into it. Transactions have been carried through at 1,325 and 1,350, prices now quoting firm at the latter. National Bank stock has been in good demand, and a considerable business has been done at prices ranging up from 110½ to 112. In Agras a sale has been affected at 93.

Tea Shares are still moving in a very retail sort of way, and there is not the least life in them. A small business has been done in the following:—Bisnauth's ex-dividend at 360, Singell's at 98½ and 99, Burkola's at 100 and 101, East India's a 83, Central Cachar's at 135 and 134, Jokai's ex-dividend at 101, Monacherra's at 85, and Springside's at 110.

Spinning Mill Shares are steady, and prices in some instances have a tendency to advance. Business has been done in Barnagore's at 97, in Seebpore's at 73, in Fort Gloster's at 84, in Boureah's at 93, in Budge-Budge's new at 6 discount, and original at par, in Calcutta Jute at 105, in Howrah's at 75 and 76, and in Goosery's at 212.

Coal Shares are again out of the market, scarcely a transaction having been reported. New Beerbhoom's were to-day sol at 193

Miscellaneous Shares.—There has been a strong demand for Carew and Co., leading to business at 15 and 16 premium, buyers now offering 17. Landing and Shipping Co. have brought 40, Ramkistopore Press 85, Nasmyth's Press 290, Watson's Press 40, Bonded Warehouse 355, India General Steam, one share only, at 393.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 6th November 1875

Open 430¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	69 984	0	0
Merchandize	56,619	0	0
Telegraph	466	0	0
Total Rs.	1,27,069	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1874. Open 428¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	42,415	0	0
Merchandize	39, 52	0	0
Telegraph	621	0	0
Total Rs.	82,088	0	0
Increase Rs.	44,981	0	0

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 6th November compared with the statement issued on 30th October:—

LIABILITIES.	30th Oct. Rs.	6th Novr. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000; Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... " 50,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	72,11,340	64,68,176
Do. do. do. at Branches.	12,07,302	17,03,067
Other Deposits	1,62,19,956	1,63,24,254
Post Bills	41,880	41,729
Cash Credits, undrawn	7,81,113	8,56,99
	3,72,56,091	3,71,69,216
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	58,58,623	58,21,664
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,36,395	17,03,798
Loans on Security of do. do.	25,97,331	25,95,348
Current Accounts, overdrawn	268	491
Bills Discounted	1,11,56,139	1,19,95,067
Stamps	4,628	4,604
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,10,042; Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,35,000	3,75,042	3,75,042
Bullion	3,24,806	3,24,806
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,71,869	6,00,822
Cash and Currency Notes	1,45,30,9 0	1,37,47,574
	3,72,56,091	3,71,69,216

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain W. Crowdon, sailed yesterday for Kattywar coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Cutch — Lieut. H. E. Penton. For Kurrachee.—Mr. J. Patterson. For different ports.—Two hundred and forty-eight deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. GOA, 1231 tons, Captain H. T. Dickenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers. Captain John Shieres, Mr. G. Pender, one native, Mr. Martin Ellis, 2nd mate, and seven men of the wrecked vessel Nimmameth, and forty-eight deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—One staff sergeant, two sergeants, ten rank and files, thirteen women, thirty-nine children, one apothecary, and one hundred and forty-nine deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs. Chuter and Tartt Mr. Yacoob, Mr. E. Abd. Ruzek, Mr. Gregor and servant, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. W. Nethersale, Mr. W. J. Potter, Mr. F. B. Newnham, Conductor Nelson and servant, one apthecary, and thirty-six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 tons, Captain D. Estow, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from London (October 13th), calling at Ferral Spain, Malta, Port Said, and Suez, via the Suez canal, brought the following passengers:—Capt. and Mrs. Earle child and nurse, Mrs. Macdonald two children and ayah, Miss McKitchen, Miss Bickerdile, Mrs. E. G. Wild, Governess and two children, Miss E. M. Tucker, Miss Fuller and servant, two Misses Appleton, Mrs. Walsh, two children and ayah, Mrs. G. N. Cole, Miss Cole, Miss L. Cole, child and ayah, Mrs. Lambert, Miss Leaby, Mrs. Demuston, Mrs. Swinhoi Mr. Thorburn. Mr. Fergus McIver, Mr. J. Colder, Lady J. Low, two children, nurse and ayah, Mr. and, Mrs. J. Dalziel, child and ayah, Mr. G. C. Clubb, Miss Rice, Miss Curry, Mr. Ward, Mr. Ipperley. Miss Ipperley, Miss Grenfield and Miss Blaney. She brought the following cargo, 62 packages champagne, 199 cases wine, 108 cases wine and spirit, 5 cases and 1 cask claret, 786 casks beer, 92 casks paint, 32 cases brandy, 4,726 packages iron, 10 packages beef, 10 packages pork, 5 casks blacking, 55 casks salamonia, 15 casks disinfecting powder, 12 cases acid, 65 cases geneva, 3 cases carriage, 105 packages bottles, 1 case boats, 238 packages provisions, 42 packages flour, 544 kegs nails, 111 packages paper, 6 cases butter, 15 bales twist, 438 packages piece goods, 181 packages oilmanstores, 15 cases cheese, 345 packages copperas, 100 casks cement, 345 cases matches, 454 cases gunpowder, 625 boxes tinplates, 45 bottles quick silver, 18 cases glass, 36 casks oil, 3,257 casks spelter, 255 kegs redlead, 50 kegs whittings, 300 kegs steel, 30 case window glass, 13 cases glassware, and many of the packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Goa (s)	Dickonson	Calcutta, Oct. 22.
	Cashmere (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Oct. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Teheran (s)	Johnson	Aden & Suez.
	Puttialla (s)	Crowdon	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Sarah Scott	Estall	Akyab.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Uttopia, to Liverpool, Glasgow and New York.
Steamer Patomac, to Aden, Jeddah, &c.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Coast & Carwar.
Ship Hospodor, to Hull.
Steamer Venetia, to Aden & Suez.
Steamer Pekin, to Southampton, &c.
Barque Windermere, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
11	Busheer (s)	Smith	Moulmein, 4th Nov.
	Madras (s)	James	Sandoway, 7th Nov.
	Galloway	McKinla	Bombay, 15th Oct.
	Lady Melville (s)	Clocker	Mauritius, 26th Sept.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
11	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	....	....
	Pembroke Castle	....	....
	Eriminta	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
11	Canara (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.		
10	Hydaspes (s)	Calcutta.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 14TH NOVEMBER 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·968
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·4
Dew Point	72·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·731
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	88·9
Minimum do. do	75·8
General Direction of wind	N, NE, ENE, ESE, ENE, WNW, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	237

DAILY IMPORTS—NOVEMBER 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannering s, 71 bundles iron hoops, The New East India Press Co; Dewa Gungadhur, 134 packages glassware and 8 crates earthenware, F Pestonjee; 16 packages earthenware, J Somjee.

FROM LONDON.

Tythonus, 7 hogsheads glassware, N Nuthoo.
Farsee s, 80 casks beer, F Pestonjee and Sons.
Indus s, 21 cases oilmanstore, C Dadabhoy; 4 cases haberdasherry, and 2 cases toys, Merwanjee and Co.
Venetia s, 2 cases cheese, and 6 cases hams, Bolton and Co; 534 casks beer, J Ruttonjee's Sons.
J C Stevenson s, 4 casks tallows, M M Mody and Co; 2 cases hats, Badham and Co 10 kegs rivets, and 4782 bars iron, H Shaik Adam and Co; bundles hoop iron, J M Moolis.
Navarino s, 15 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s, 200 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s, 10 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 45 bales wool, Hurrydass Gangjee; 35 bales wool, Topun Judurjee; 42 bales cotton, Thakersey Khetsey; 90 bales Runchordass Motichund; 17 bales wool, cullianjee Pitamber
J C Stevenson s, 192 bales cotton, Jairaz Muckunjee; 63 bales cotton, Gangjee Nurput.
Selene, 800 bundles coir yarn, Shobagchund Gulalchund; 11 bales cotton, Ragoobhoy Dayabhoy.
Wthapia s, 2,400 bags wheat, stearn Habart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s, 18 cases cardamoms and 50 bales cotton, P and O Co; 250 bags myrabollams and 27 robbins croton seed, Joosub Lutiff; 2,000 bags rapeseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Caradoc s, 6,500 packages linseed, Finlay Scott, and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hospodar, 15,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Teheran s, 1 bundle shawls, H. S. G. Hoosein.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon s, 25 bales cotton, S N Talatee; 89 chests opium, E D. Sassoon; 71 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 9½ chests, opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 43 chests opium, E J Abrahaim; 21 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 19 chests opium, S and D B Futtakia; 19 chests opium, Hajee Abdoo Noormomed; 10 chests opium Samjee Narronjee and Co; 16 chests opium, Hajee Essae Ellias; 9½ chests opium, Bhoychund Joomkha; 28 chests opium, J Peerbhoy; 31 chests opium, N J Abram; 16 chests opium Nursey Kessowjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon s, 6 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshandass; 14 chests opium, Tarachund Ramchund; 11 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 17 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 13.

Chichester, Bt Major, Bengal 81st Regt, on leave, from Jullundur
Bruce, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on duty, from Subathoo.

NOVEMBER 14.

Setoo, Captain, Bombay 4th Rifles, on duty, from Sattara.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 13.

Hills, Major, Bombay R E, on duty, to Poona.
Harris, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Poona.
Hall, Major, Bombay Staff, on duty, to Poona.

NOVEMBER 15.

Simpson, Lieut, Bengal 109th Regt, on duty, to Dinapore.
Martin, Lieut, Bengal Ast Supt Survey, on furlough, to England
Allardyce, Lieut Col, Madras staff Corps, on duty, to Berar.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, November 13.*)*

Surgn R Jameson, M D, Supdt, Central Prison, Allahabad, who reported his return from furlough on the 18th of Oct 1875, subsidiary leave from that date to the 21st of Oct, 1875.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

Surgn J MacGregor, M D, to officiate as Supdt of the Central and Dist Jails, Benares, until further orders, on being relieved by Surgn R Jameson at Allahabad.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to direct the following postings and reversions:—

Maj O'Dowda, Supdt of Police, to Fatehpur, on his return from furlough.

Mr Hennessey, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Fatehpur, to revert to his appointment as Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, and to be posted to the Gorakhpur Dist, with effect from the date on which Maj O'Dowda assumes charge of the office of Dist Supdt of Police, Fatehpur.

Mr W Hall, Ex Engr, 1st grade, returned on the forenoon of the 26th Oct from the leave granted to him in Notification, Nos 139E-C and 304E-C, dated 12th May and 9th Aug, 1875 respectively, and assumed charge of the Agra Provincial Division. from Mr W F Heath, Ex Engr. 3rd grade, on the 27th idem.

Privilege leave of absence for twenty days is granted to Mr H G Passanah, Asst. Engr, Drainage Works Division, with effect from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr F J Hall, Asst Engr. 2nd grade, Etawah District, Agra Provincial Division, returned on the forenoon of the 28th ultimo from the special leave granted to him in G O No 316E-C, dated 29th July, 1875.

Mr A C Crampton, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, in transfer from the Central Provinces, is posted to the Agra Provincial Division, as Asst to the Ex Engr.

This cancels Notification No 842E, dated 22nd Oct, 1875.

Mr C Twidale, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, in transfer from Rajputana, is posted to the charge of the Etawah District, Agra Provincial Division, vice Mr Hall.

Mr Twidale reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 30th Oct.

Leave without pay for two months and twenty-one days is granted to Mr A R Grant, Asst Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, in extension of leave granted to him in Notification No 22 F, dated 30th June, 1874.

This cancels Notification No 216 F-C, dated 26th Oct 1874.

With reference to Notification No 938 W, dated 31st Aug. 1875, it is hereby notified that the Ganges Canal was re-opened on the morning of the 20th Oct, 1875.

Capt B J Parsons S C, Ex Engr. Rohilkhand Canals, returned on the 28th Oct last from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No C 757 E, dated 12th Aug, 1875, and resumed charge of the Division from Mr A S Dodsworth on the following day.

Mr T W Hunt, Sub-engr, Distributaries Division, Lower Ganges Canal, returned on the 16th Oct last from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No 1417 E, dated 26th Aug, 1875.

Mr W P V Horst, Asst Engr, Kasganj Division, Lower Ganges Canal, returned on the 27th Oct from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No 1413 E of 16th Aug, 1875.

Notification No 1292 E, dated 5th Aug, 1875, promoting Sergt P Dennehy, to Supervisor 2nd grade, vice Sergt G J Laing, is cancelled.

His Honor the Lt-Govr, N W Provinces, has been pleased to make the following promotion in the Upper Subordinate establishment:—

From 13th July, 1875, Sergt D Gunning, to Supervisor, 1st grade, permanent, vice Conductor J Brown, remanded to military duty.

From same date, Sergt T S Rogers, to Supervisor, 2nd grade, permanent, vice Sergt D Gunning, promoted.

Sergt P Dennehy, to Supervisor, 2nd grade, temporary, vice Sergt Tyers, from 5th Oct, 1875.

H H the Lt-Govr, N W Provinces, has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Engr Establishment.—

From the 19th Aug, 1875, Lt E W Cresswell, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, temporary, to Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent, vice Capt Landon, transferred to Rajputana.

From the same date, Mr W Willcocks, to Asst Engr, 1st grade, temporary, vice Lt Cresswell.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails close.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 22	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	" 19	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 19	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Dec. 11 13	3 P.M.	No. after.
China	Nov. 16	4 P.M.	packet:
Mauritius and Reunion	" 22	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 22	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 19th May last, it is notified that, as on and after the 4th October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6 30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Nov 22	Monday	Dec. 6
"	" 29	"	" 13

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformiations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.		Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4		0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M
Tuesday	Nov. 16	Tuesday	Dec. 14
"	" 30	"	" 28

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday .... Dec. 11

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Monday	Nov. 22.	Monday	Nov. 29
"	Dec 20.	"	Dec. 27

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

STAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's vessels, is reduced from 8 annas to 4 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory. Letters for Zanzibar can be registered, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

3. Packets of Newspapers, Books or Patterns can be sent to Zanzibar by this route at the rate of 2 annas for every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

4. Covers originating in Zanzibar, and addressed to Aden or India, are delivered under the same conditions as if they had been posted at Aden.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

	3-30 P.M.		3-30 P.M.
Monday	Nov. 22	Monday	Dec. 20

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Friday*.

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Saturday.

On every Tuesday, until further notice, an extra Steamer, of the B I S N Company, is despatched to Karwar, touching at the intermediate Ports. Mails for Ratnagiri, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, and Karwar are made up for that opportunity.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

AMERICAN DRILLS.

PEPPERELL DRILLS FOR SALE.
TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

FANCY BAZAAR
IN AID OF
THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

OWING to the PARADE and EXHIBITION of FIREWORKS, the FANCY BAZAAR will NOT be OPEN THIS AFTERNOON but will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY at 4 P. M.

ADMISSION—EIGHT ANNAS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KEILY—November 7th, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of Lieut. J. Keily, Public Works Dept., of a son.

DEATHS.

GOODFELLOW—November 14th, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, Claudine Caroline, the beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Goodfellow, C. B., R. E.

KEILY—November 8th, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife, and on Nov. 10th, the infant son, of Lieut J Keily, Public Works Dept.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1875.

IN the present critical state of affairs in Europe, when any day may bring us the news that England has been compelled to go to war, one cannot contemplate without anxiety the state of that English army which War Ministers are never weary of reorganizing, but which somehow seems to be no better in quantity or quality for all their tinkering. Without doubt, in spite of all recent reforms and improvements for the soldier's benefit, even the most bigoted martinets begin to see that there is something radically wrong about our military system. With all "John Bull's" obstinacy, and hereditary affection for time-honoured institutions, the nation at large abhors the thought of any other system being introduced for raising recruits, save the existing mode of voluntary enlistment. Strange to say, formerly when a soldier's pay was ridiculously small, his position very low in the social scale, and his life far more arduous and trying than at present, recruits were far more readily obtained. This was mainly owing to a Briton's love of adventure, and innate desire to ramble through foreign countries. Now-a-days increased education, and a wide-spread circulation of cheap literature, tend rather to stimulate than decrease a love of adventure; but give at the same time a knowledge of other equally convenient method of gratifying the youthful wish; and with an ever prevalent love of personal freedom, the "eligible recruit" prefers roughing it for such time as will gratify his rambling propensities, with proportionate remuneration for his services, to binding himself for several years to a service which may speedily become utterly repugnant to him.

The short-service system was expected by its promoters to do wonders. These "wonders" now appear to culminate in the introduction of an inferior and younger class of recruits, which makes its detractors decry the system as unpopular; but this is by no means proved thereby. The real reason why able-bodied men will not enlist is because they can do better elsewhere, whilst it is those only who cannot or will not work that have brought down the standard of our young soldiers. Under present circumstances, with labour abundant and wages good, the Army has for the past two or three years been simply a refuge for those who could go nowhere else for a living; therefore the short-service system cannot be said to have had a fair trial. To our thinking, if the pay and position of a soldier is once improved in a sufficiently liberal spirit, there will never be any lack of young men, the flower of British youth, who will gladly fill the ranks for five or six years either at home or abroad, particularly the latter; but the real fact is that, in this enlightened age, outsiders know too well the ups and downs of the Service, and the old recruiting sergeant's tales, even of the Indian wonders with untold rupees and trees bearing gold mohurs, will not go down. "The man knows his value" and expects to get the fair worth of his services. It is quite a common thing with clever military politicians to create and foster misguided feelings of security from a long array of figures on paper; statistics, which, carefully prepared, and including all newly fledged recruits, and hospital and prison occupants, together with our reserve forces, appear formidable enough. This may satisfy the constituents of our statesmen at home, yet the stern fact remains that "England *does not want figures but men*; not the half grown sickly boys 'yclept "Cardwell's recruits," but young, strong and able-bodied men, who can follow "the colours" for their term of service without a doctor's assistance.

Now, when these are got, as they probably soon will be, by materially altering and bettering a soldier's pay and prospects, something else will be necessary to keep up the stamina thereby secured—that is, a superior diet to that which is comprised under the existing scale of rations. By careful measurement and consideration from experiments chiefly conducted in prisons, the food of our soldiers has been fixed at the lowest possible scale which will keep a man in condition—that is, in condition for fighting. Now, this scale may have been proved all right in experiment, when doubtless the best articles were carefully procured, but it is a notorious fact that when the ration reaches a soldier, it is utterly insufficient for the purpose in view; particularly in India, where, were the articles supplied ever so good, climate and a limited variety soon turns a man against his food. Let any one who doubts this find out how much of a soldier's pay in this country goes for extras, and they will soon discover, after paying for kit, &c., as required, how miserably small is the pittance left to a soldier out of his "shilling a day in the clear." Another thing, insufficiency of food, drives men to drink more or less, in proof, as it were, of the old "truism" that nature abhors a "vacuum," and the pint of beer first taken to supply a want felt by the inner man soon leads to worse consequences from the easily acquired love of stimulants. If soldiers' rations are good and sufficient, how is it that sutlers and coffee-shop keepers realize such large profits by supplying edibles to the troops? Surely not because the men are either gluttons or gourmands. We contend not only that the quantity is insufficient, but that the quality is, as a rule, equally bad. Some of the old worn out, broken down bullocks, killed occasionally for soldiers' beef, are simply disgraceful; and, with prices fixed at the lowest possible remunerative rate, it is wonderful how garrison butchers, as well as bakers, contrive not only to exist but to thrive. Now and then we hear of sharp commanding officers getting contractors heavily fined; it would be as well if this occurred more frequently and "soldier's rights" were a little better looked after; for, whilst friends at home are kept well informed of the hardships undergone by the absent ones, they will ever strive to prevent would-be soldiers from enlisting. It is useless to compare an English soldier's diet with that of his compeer in France or any other country; different nationalities have different customs, and until the British Army is properly *fed* and *paid*, it will never maintain its required standard of superiority. Genteel semi-starvation is far easier to bear out of the Service than in it.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

POONA, 14TH NOVEMBER.

POONA, the gayest station in the Presidency, has now surpassed herself. She has white-washed her old houses, mended her ways as regards roads, which have been put in thorough repair, and adorned herself with lamps, Chinese lanterns, flags, evergreens, and triumphal arches. Her gay military population have furbished up their accoutrements, and old dresses have been displaced by new. Even the stolid Brahmins of the City have been awaiting the arrival of the Prince with anxiety. Such a change for the better has come over Poona that her old friends would scarcely know her. There is a bustle on the highways such as she has seldom seen; there is such excitement everywhere that even the tradesmen of the place feel disinclined to push their business. There is a general feeling abroad that these are holiday times, and that it would be sacrilege to make them anything else. Great preparations to decorate the City have been made publicly and privately, and the result has been, as I have suggested already, to show that even a charming place like Poona can be made more charming still under the influence of such a tremendous stimulant as a visit from the Prince of Wales.

In various parts of the City the Municipality had erected triumphal arches, all distinguished for excellent taste; but the finest of all was the arch erected near the Sassoon Hospital, on the main road to Gunnesh Khind and Kirkee. It was a gigantic structure, and could be seen glittering in the sunlight a long way off. The arch was surmounted in the centre by a huge dome like the top of a mosque; and on each side of this dome there were light and airy minarets. The dome and minarets were beautifully gilded and coloured. On each side of the pillars of the arch were tall columns made of glass tinged with a variety of colours. The whole effect of this arch, which reminded one to some extent of the domes of the Golden Palace at Umritsur, was charming, and the Prince must have been delighted with it. None of the triumphal arches he saw in Bombay could be compared with it for beauty of design or richness of appearance. The excellent site chosen for the arch must also be noticed, for it framed a long vista of trees terminating in the distance with the massive Ghauts and the splendid Palace at Gunnesh Khind. Near the arch a number of seats were placed—the red-covered ones for the subscribers to the Reception Fund and a number of the Poona officials, and the plain seats for the patrons of a private speculator. The Railway Station was beautifully decorated. Three large galleries, covered with crimson cloth, were erected on the platform for the accommodation of the military and a number of the ladies belonging to the little fashionable world of Poona. The numerous pillars in the station were hidden beneath a mass of palm leaves, banyan leaves, and mango leaves, and the equally numerous rafters bore many a string of flowers and bunting. Mottoes, shields, and armorial devices covered the walls. Over the ladies' waiting room, "The noblest motive is the public good" gave the Prince a hint worthy of the wisdom of Martin Tupper. Over the central tier of seats, a Star of India shone forth in coloured letters, its motto, "Heaven's light our Guide," and near it was a copy of the Installation collar. Underneath a wreath of flowers adjoining the Star hung a coat-of-arms with the Prince of Wales' motto "Ich Dien," surmounted by a raised casque, over which waved three splendid ostrich feathers. On each side of the Star were the orders of the Bath and St. Andrew, accompanied by scrolls bearing "Tria juncta in uno," and "Quis Separabit." Three more ostrich feathers waved over the doorway, and pendent were a Royal Crown and the mottoes, "Ich Dien" and "Tuum est." Over the adjoining doorway were three ostrich feathers and the Royal arms, supported on each side by the arms of Coburg and England quartered. Over another doorway, a scroll informed the Prince that "Strength is increased by Union." The platform was covered by scarlet cloth. Altogether, the station looked like a garden somewhat overgrown with evergreens and armorial devices. Outside of the station was as gay as the inside. The roof of the carriage porch was hidden beneath flags and evergreens, and the ignoble earth was covered with red cloth. Over the gateway leading to Kirkee were flags, evergreens, and shields, and Venetian masts bearing bannerets at the spear-heads were here plentiful as they were in the yard generally. The way out of the station was lined with tubs of rare exotics. On the left of the gateway twelve tall Venetian masts, from the top of which hung immortelles, attracted attention; for they bore the emblazoned shields that were supposed to belong to the Knights of the Round Table. One of the masts also carried a large banner with a white ground, on which was the fiery cross of St. George, surmounted by the motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," and a scroll with "God and St. George for England" upon it. The gateway was converted into a tall treble triumphal arch surmounted by a trellised terrace about fifty feet long, from which depended a number of shields and pennants, while Venetian masts and banners adorned the top. On the pillars of each arch the emblazoned arms of Saxe-Coburg were displayed, and in the central arch hung a large transparency of the Royal arms of England, surmounted by imitations of the Prince of Wales' feathers. The arches were further adorned by the monogram A. E., the Prince of Wales' crown and feathers, and the arms of Ireland and Scotland supported by pennants and accompanied by their appropriate mottos. All the stations on the line between Bombay and Poona were adorned by flags, shields, and evergreens; but among them all Poona station carried away the palm in more senses than one. The decorations were due to Mr. Maurice, District Superintendent, and Mr. Sutherland, station-master, assisted by Mr. Heller and others

A Brigade Order issued in the forenoon notified to a number of the inhabitants that the Prince would arrive at five o'clock; and long before that hour troops were on the move—as a matter of course setting the public in motion also. By four o'clock the galleries on the platform of the Railway Station were filled by a gay assemblage of ladies and gentlemen; and a number of ladies, determined to brave the heat of the sun, took up their places near the Sassoon triumphal arch. Enterprising sight-seers carried their chairs out of their houses, and sat down by the roadside; and those who were less fortunate crowded by the side of the cactus hedges or clambered up into trees. The Royal Fusiliers, the 1st N. I., the 8th N. I. and the 13th Regiment N. I. formed the first Brigade, and lined the righthand side of the road from the station to the beautiful Sangam Bridge. The second Brigade, consisting of the 15th European Regiment, the 15th N. I., the 17th N. I. and the 19th N. I. lined the left hand side of the same route. The Royal Fusiliers supplied a guard of honour consisting of 100 men, under the command of Captain Maude, Lieutenant Mostyn and Lieutenant Thackwell, and, with band and Queen's colours, drew up in front of the porch of the station. The Queen's colours and band arrived from Bombay, where they have been adorning the festivities of the past week, just in time to take a part in the proceedings at Poona. The lively appearance of the enclosure attached to the station was added to by the presence of a number of Poona Horse and Royal Artillerymen, and by a small gallery erected near the arch which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. Inside the station, sitting in the temporary tiers of seats or moving about on the gay red cloth on the platform, we noticed Lord Mark Kerr, General Aitchison, General Bell, Major General Kennedy, Baron de Larpent, the Hon. Mr. Rogers, Colonel Herbert, Colonel Roome, Colonel Waddington, Colonel Lucas, Colonel Mignon, Colonel Clark, Colonel Phelps, Colonel Wahab, Colonel Evezard, Colonel Harris, Major Mignon, Major Watts, Major Daubeny, Major Pottinger, Dr. Fraser, Mr. Norman (Collector of Poona), Captain Kerr, Mr. Ozanne (Assistant Collector), Captain Portman, Captain Spring, Mr. Chatfield, Captain Waring, Captain Toole, Captain Slattery, Captain Braine, Dr. Chappell, Captain Poinard, Lieut. Pochin, Rev. Mr. Eames, Mr. Larkins, (C.S.), Mr. Oliphant (C.S.) Mr. Macpherson (C.S.), Mr. Locke (C.S.). Captain Erskine, Rev. Mr. Stead, Captain Nicholas, Mr. Wallenger, Captain Lazard, Mr. Boswell (C.S.), Captain Wace, Mr. Kyte, Mr. Loch (C.S.), Mr. James W. Scott, Mr. E. A. Bhat, Mr. Grant, Mr. LeMesurier, Mr. Maurice (G. I. P. R.), Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. Turner, Mr. Tott, Rev. J. S. Beaumont, Captain Butler, Mr. Adams, Mr. M. McPherson, Mr. Gay, and the representatives of the local press. A number of ladies, chiefly the wives or relations of some of the gentlemen mentioned in the foregoing list, were also present.

At about a quarter to five o'clock the Royal train was signalled from Kirkee, and a few minutes afterwards it arrived at the platform, piloted by Messrs. Conder, Keily, and Jackson. The locomotive had the Prince's plume in white metal in front and at the sides, together with the Royal arms. In the train were the Duke of Sutherland, Lord A. Paget, Lord C. Beresford, Lord Aylesford, Lord Carington, Lord Suffield, Sir Bartle Frere, General Probyn, General Brown, Colonel Williams, Captain Durand, Dr. W. H. Russell, Mr. Sydney Hall, Mr. Albert Gray, Rev. Canon Duckworth, Major Sartorius, Major Henderson, Major Radford, Captain Glyn, Colonel Ellis, Dr. Fayrer, Mr. Knollys, &c. On the train drawing up at the platform, the Prince of Wales stepped out and pushed rather hurriedly through the crowd, where he recognised Lord Mark Kerr and shook hands with him. Ringing cheers for him were raised, which he acknowledged, after which he left the station and inspected the guard of honour, and then a procession was formed, headed by Mr. Macpherson and mounted police, Royal Artillery, Governor's Body Guard, Poona Horse and Artillery. The procession looked exceedingly well. On reaching the seats adjacent to the Sassoon arch the Royal carriage was stopped, and a deputation presented H. R. H. with the following address, which was read by Khan Bahadoor the Hon, Puddumjee Pestonjee:—

To His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, K. G., G. C. S. I., &c.

May it please your Royal Highness,—We the undersigned inhabitants of Poona beg to approach your Royal Highness with every feeling of loyalty and respect to offer our congratulations on the occasion of your Royal Highness' visit to this city.

The blessings of peace and good government which we enjoy have endeared the rule of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to all her Indian subjects, and we hail the advent of your Royal Highness among us as a new proof of the great interest Her Majesty and your Royal Highness take in all that effects the well-being of the countless inhabitants of this land.

The city of Poona, though comparatively poor in point of wealth, is rich in historical renown. It is the capital of the Deccan, and the chief city of the great Mahratta nation. Your Royal Highness will see many larger, handsomer, and wealthier cities in other parts of India, but will find nowhere a more loyal, intelligent, or closely-united community than the one which now welcomes your Royal Highness through us their representatives.

May the God of all nations bless and preserve your Royal Highness and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, your noble Consort, long to adorn the proud positions your Royal Highnesses at present occupy, and in future years may your Royal Highness look back on your visit to Poona with feelings of kindly remembrance.

With the deepest respect we beg to subscribe ourselves your Royal Highness's most faithful and loyal servants.

The Prince replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for your address of congratulation on my arrival in your city.

Her Majesty the Queen will be pleased to hear your expressions of the pleasure my visit has given to her subjects in the Deccan, and I will not fail to inform Her Majesty with what cordiality those feelings were manifested.

It is a great pleasure to me to visit a city so full of historical associations, and which is now the centre of so much of the intellectual life of the Mahratta people.

I am glad to think that one result of British rule in the Deccan is to enable the students in your schools and colleges to benefit by the latest results of Western progress and scientific discovery, whilst they have within reach all that is recorded in the most ancient languages of the Hindu races.

I will convey to the Princess of Wales the expression of your good wishes, and will tell her how much pleasure my visit to Poona affords me.

The procession then proceeded rapidly to Gunnesh Khind, where a magnificent reception was held in the evening. A scratch dance, in which the Prince led off with Mrs. Justice, took place during the evening. Refreshments were liberally provided, and His Excellency the Governor exerted himself in making everybody feel at home. The party broke up at midnight.

To-day the Prince went to St. Mary's Church where Canon Duckworth gave a short sermon. Some of the illuminations at night were very good. Permit me to mention specially the illuminations at the Western Club and the Napier Hotel.

THE PRINCE IN POONA.

POONA, 15th NOVEMBER.

YESTERDAY was almost a *dies non* for the Prince, who must have been grateful for the opportunity of resting from turmoil which his first Sunday in India gave him. Many persons of a worldly temperament attended St. Mary's Church in the hope of seeing H. R. H.; but Providence punished them for their ungodliness by inducing the Prince to stay at Gunnesh Khind where private worship was conducted by Canon Duckworth. Last evening H. R. H. drove from Kirkee across the Holkar's Bridge, thence to the Fitgerald Bridge, and then home to Gunnesh Khind by way of the Sangam Bridge.

Early this morning the Prince went through a portion of the native town on horseback accompanied by several members of his staff and Mr. Norman, Collector of Poona. The party rode into Parbuttee villlage where elephants were awaiting for them. The Prince rode up the large broad flight of steps leading to the temples on the hill, and seemed to enjoy his first expedition on an elephant in India. On reaching the courtyard on the crown of the hill, H. R. H. was received by the Punchayet of Poona, and these venerable Brahmins conducted him round the temples, taking care to show him the celebrated golden idol of Parbuttee. Mr. Norman pointed out the window whence tradition says that Bajee Rao, the last of the Peishwas, saw the defeat of his army at the battle of Kirkee, and the Prince seemed as pleased with the historical reminiscence as he was with the lovely panorama which lies stretched at the foot of the temple-crowned hill. H. R. H. descended from the hill on elephant-back about seven o'clock, and rode into the village of Parbuttee, where Mr. Norman had taken the precaution to provide refreshments; and beneath the ruins of the ancient village, frowned down upon by the Peishwa's old Palace, the Royal party enjoyed themselves with much that was good for the inward man.

Last night a number of houses both in Camp and City were beautifully illuminated, the best displays being those that were made by the Club of Western India, the Napier Hotel, and Hajee Adam's. In the City a native photographer, who also keeps a dispensary, showed a brilliant front to his house; and near the ancient Palace of the Peishwa's was a full length portrait of H. R. H., at which large crowds gazed for hours, man and woman muttering, as they pointed to the work of art, "Prince Wales Sahib," or "Ranee-ka-beta," The Parsee Fire-temple was also illuminated. In Main Street, a scroll, "Tell Mamma we are happy," caused considerable amusement. At the Meat Market the butchers had an arch of a kind, on which was inscribed, "The Butchers' toast to India's Future King! Roast Beef and John Bull for ever!"

To-night the illuminations will probably be very fine. The Sassoon arch will be fully lit up with hurricane lamps, and the Fitzgerald Bridge at the Bund will be delineated with soft lights. A review is to be held before the Prince this afternoon, after which he will proceed to the Bund to witness the illuminations and fireworks there.

At midnight the Prince will return to Bombay. His future movements are still unsettled in consequence of the doubtful complexion of foreign events in Europe. A significant sign of the times was afforded by the fact that last night a number of naval officers were to come by special train to Poona; but Admiral Macdonald did not think it advisable to permit them to leave their ships.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO-DAY TO THE MARINE BATTALION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1875.

REFERRING to Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 7597, dated 13th instant, the Military Department has intimated to the Political Department that arrangements will be made for reserving a space for a certain number of carriages alongside of the enclosure to witness the ceremony of the presentation of Colours to the 21st Regiment Native Infantry. For the Deputation representing His Highness the Nizam, for His Highness the Gaekwar, and His Highness the Raja of Kolhapore, space will be reserved for two carriages each, and for all other Princes, Chiefs and the Sirdars one carriage. The Military Department, with the aid of the Police, will make all the necessary arrangements for preserving order and placing the carriages in the position assigned to them.

The following is an extract from district orders issued yesterday by Brigadier General Gell:—The whole of the troops in Garrison will parade at 4-30 P.M. to morrow (Tuesday, the 16th) in full dress, to be present at the ceremony of presenting Colours to the 21st Regiment N. I.

ILLUMINATION AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS LAST NIGHT.

IT was indeed a lovely sight. Men admired it, and the gods approved of it. The appearance of the Victoria Gardens last night might be likened to nothing more aptly than to the "Feast of Lanterns" in a Turkish country-house. Thanks to the taste and skill of Mr. Rienzi Walton, and the industry and energy of his assistant, Mr. McEwen, what was but a barren waste and an eyesore at the Gardens, has been within a short time converted into green lawns and gay parterres such as a voluptuary might delight in. A dirty, sluggish pond which served no good purpose in the monsoon, and which was but a muddy pool in the dry season, has been transformed into an artistic model of the Tulsi Lake, which the visitor to the Gardens yesterday might have seen spanned by beautifully constructed rustic bridges, decorated with illuminated bamboo arches. The coloured light of the oil tumblers mingling with the mellow lustre of a bright Indian moon, shed an effulgence over the waters of the model lake which blended again with the subdued light cast from the illuminated masts of tiny canoes moored in the lake. These are but a few salient points of the lovely scene which the Gardens presented last night.

On entering the Gardens, the first thing that attracted notice, on the left hand, was the new fountain playing, in the midst of a beautiful green lawn, with a spray jet, and with a circle of coloured lights placed contiguously on the outer rim of the fountain. In the front of the Victoria and Albert Museum, with its parterre of rosebeds, had been placed lines of tumbler lights, which traced out the prominent architectural beauties of the building. The massive stone porchway, which leads into the body of the Gardens, had its cornice and balluster coping illuminated with coloured lights. Along the main avenue from the porch to the farthest end of the Gardens, the light shed from an endless variety of Chinese lanterns, which hung from the branches of trees, brightened the emerald greenness of the foliage and lit up the retreats of the tiny creatures that found shelter therein. The open space in the two circles was effectively illuminated with Chinese lanterns; while the large fountain in the second circle played in the light reflected from the coloured *butties* arranged on its outer rim. In this part of the Gardens, from 10 o'clock till midnight, blue, red, and other lights were shown off to advantage amidst the dense foliage of the surrounding trees.

On the right hand side as we entered the Gardens near the Sassoon Clock Tower, was noticed a bund, built on the principle of the Tulsi bund, which has been thrown across what used to form a tract for the monsoon water. By this arrangement, the surplus water from the fountains has been retained, and it now forms a small river, with several miniature lakes, and with clumps of bamboos overhanging its waters. The river has been spanned over in three places with neat rustic bridges (already referred to) forming one or two small islets, and one or two shaded retreats or bowers, which are fitted to favour the reveries of lovers or "the consecration and the dream" of the poet; and which might, considering the loveliness of the scene,

"Lap their souls in Elysium."

Several small canoes (above alluded to) with masts decorated with bunting and lines of Chinese lanterns, were moored in the river, margined with evergreens on either side of it. The edges of the river, as well as the lakes were besides fringed with an uninterrupted line of bamboo arches, from which were suspended lights of many colours. In addition to the arches, floating triangles and other devices, illuminated with tumbler lights, had been placed in the water of the river; while the bridge over the canal, which leads into the upper lake, had its sides decorated with stars formed of tumbler lights. On the right bank of the river, a space of ground, with a neat grass border, has been formed into a Badminton court; beyond which have been placed three receding terraces, covered with grass, terminating in a very fine avenue overhung with trees. This was not all. The bottoms of the trees had been covered over with mounds looking fresh and green with Neilgherry grass or flowering plants. On the southern outskirt of the Gardens had been pitched a line of refreshment tents, decorated with Venetian masts, from the yard-arms of which were suspended bannerets and pennants of various hues. In what is called the landscape part of the ground, with its numerous mounds and variegated plots, had been ranged lines of *butties* along the borders. The grass borders of the Badminton court and the edges of the terraces, were likewise lined with *butties*; and stars and other devices were illuminated in several conspicuous places. In others, again, illuminated bouquets of Chinese lanterns were suspended amid the foliage from the branches of trees. The green lawns were also bordered by lines of tumbler lights.

Crowds of men, women, and children were attracted to the Gardens from an early hour; and the long line of carriages along the public road showed that some of the visitors had come from a distance. His Highness Syajeerao Gaekwar, Sir T. Madhavarao, and others were among the early visitors, and were much pleased with what they saw. The Raja of Kolhapore's band played at short intervals during the evening. The illumination last night, though limited, was very effective so far as it went.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN DURING THE PRINCE'S WEEK.

BEYOND the salutes of the Flying Squadron and some of their rockets and blue-lights, the peace-lovers and health-seekers who had sought seclusion here had nothing in common with the gay throng of Bombay. Of course the very extremes of gaiety and excitement in which you Bombay people were whirling drew the last dregs of those elements out of this place.

About eight on Monday morning we knew the Serapis was approaching her anchorage by the Flying Squadron giving way to what sounded like a confusion of iron tongues, or it might be more properly likened to the straining of iron throats from the effect of fiery emetics administered to iron stomachs by Vulcan. However, I am not going to attempt from here a description of any of your madly gay doings in Bombay. I merely wish to say that amiable, serene Matheran is waiting with loving arms to receive all those who are in danger or distress. That the Prince passed under Panorama and Tharbut about 0-40 P.M. on his way to Poona, without occasioning any of those perturbations of the atmosphere of these hills and glens, that seem to have resulted from his presence in more civilized localities. That we were as tranquil during his transit as these hill jungles were during the late transit of Venus; and that only a few knowing ones in each case were up to the move. Even at this present moment not one in a thousand knows of either event having come off. Oh! wisdom, thou art the very embodiment of Folly! and yet, will you believe that that same wisdom is so sought after by the very humblest of the junglees up here that a peon of the bazaar office walks away with the *Bombay Gazette* and every other source of wisdom the moment the Post Office sends them to the public reading-room? He disappears amongst the trees and is lost sight of. Thus people who pay five rupees a month or four annas a day for the luxury of the *Bombay Gazette's* news and opinions, which during the Prince's week have had a peculiar attraction, have not been able to get at them. What the peon does with the papers is a matter now under investigation. The detectives are ordered to meet and report by noon on Wednesday. I will let you know the result.

There is some flicking mutton in the market, and some good tate to be had. The main road is in capital order. The Chowk Point Road has the water-run catches still unremoved to prevent silly people from riding races round that dangerous course.

The top bund is full and very incentive to a plunge. The second bund, which holds a great body of water, is empty. It is supposed to be intended to punish the Chinese vegetable growers whose gardens are on the banks. They may have been found out writing to their fathers and mothers in Singapore. Or it may be to punish the vegetable eaters who grumbled at last season's prices, which were perhaps high to all but the Revenue Commissioner, who paid top prices, and one or two others who didn't.

However, the whole range is truly lovely, and if its attractiveness can be enhanced it is in good hands.

By the by, I saw a deer this morning in the neighbourhood of Maldoongs, and it was within easy shot.

To your readers in a body I say: Come all ye who are seedy or spoony and be made whole, or one as the case may be.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE PRINCE AT POONA.

POONA, 15TH NOVEMBER.

This afternoon at five o'clock the Prince inspected the Poona troops. Nine regiments were present: two European and seven native, together with two batteries of Artillery.

The Prince arrived about five o'clock and marched down the ranks, after which the troops marched past in columns of companies and line of brigades in quarter column. The marching past of the European troops was magnificent, and the Prince was greatly pleased.

During the inspection by the Prince of the ranks, Lord Beresford's charger reared and fell backwards upon his rider who was carried off the field in a dhoolie. The exact nature of the injuries is unknown, but they are supposed to be serious. In the evening there were splendid illuminations at the Bund Gardens, the Fitzgerald Bridge being beautifully depicted in white lights. There was a State Dinner at Sir Charles Staveley's at night, after which the Prince left Kirkee for Bombay.

THE VICEROY.

ALLAHABAD, 15TH Nov.

The Viceroy arrived at Mhow at 9 o'clock this morning. He held a levée at mid-day and left for Dhar in the afternoon.

The Oojein line was opened on Saturday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT POONA.

POONA, 15TH Nov.

The Prince, attended by a brilliant suite, reviewed the troops in garrison this afternoon shortly after five.

His Royal Highness arrived on the parade ground, and at once passed along the whole line, and then took his place at the saluting point, when troops, consisting of two European and seven Native Infantry Regiments, besides two and a half batteries of Field Artillery, marched past.

During the review Lord Beresford was thrown from his horse but sustained no serious injury.

The Town is illuminated to-night and the fireworks display takes place at the Bund.

The Royal party start for Bombay at midnight. Nothing is yet settled as to the movements of the Royal party after leaving Bombay.

LONDON, 13TH Nov., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4½
Exchange on India	1-9 11-16 to ¾.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	91½
4½ do. do.	92½
5½ do. do.	97
Oriental Bank shares	£45
Chartered do.	£16-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£24-10
Hongkong and Shanghai do.	£23
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	103½
Bar Silver	56¼

It is now currently reported, though we cannot trace the rumour to good authority, that, in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Europe, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will remain in Bombay till Friday next, at all events.

THE *Madras Mail* says that H. E. Sir Frederick P. Haines has not yet received intimation,—otherwise than through the newspapers,—of its being Her Majesty's intention to appoint him to the Command-in-Chief in India.

THE statement made that Dr. Maclean, C. S., is to succeed Colonel Malleson, as Guardian to the Maharaja of Mysore is erroneous, according to the *Madras Mail*. Dr. Maclean is to go in an official capacity to Mysore, but not as Guardian.

THE question of the disposal of the Government shares in the Bank of Bengal has been settled, the *Englishman* says. The shares held by Government are, our contemporary understands, to be made over to the Bank at 22½ per cent. premium, and the Bank's capital reduced to two crores. The transaction will not be carried out till the new Bank Bill is passed.

ORDERS are said to have been received by the South India Railway Company from the Supreme Government to suspend all their works north of the Cooum, pending the consideration of the proposal to divert their line so as to effect a junction with the Madras line at Perambore, and thus do away with the necessity of building a separate terminal station.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Athenæum*, suggesting that H. E. the Governor should oblige the people of Madras by using his influence with Admiral MacDonald, to get that officer on his way to Calcutta to anchor the Flying and Indian Squadrons, under his command, in the Madras Roads for a few hours. The whole population of the city would feel grateful for the favour.

MASONS will be interested to know that, in reply to a telegram congratulating him on his birthday, the Lodge "True Friendship" of Calcutta have, through their Master, received the following telegram from the Private Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—"The Prince of Wales commands me to thank you for your telegram, and for the fraternal sentiments you express."

A COFFEE planter intends to display his loyalty in a useful and rather novel manner. Being a great shikarree himself, he has trained a gang of Moplahs to perfection, and means to send them down to the Prince's hunting grounds, as beaters. They are all to be dressed in scarlet coats, and will form quite a picturesque band, as many of them are good-looking and remarkably fine-made men.—But are they free from fanaticism and trustworthy?

IT is stated that Mr. Cecil Stephenson, the Agent of the E. I. Railway, has been ordered home on account of serious illness. Mr. Roberts, who was recently officiating for Mr. Stephenson, has thus unexpectedly been called upon to resume office. The death of Mr. Latimer has just been announced, and the E. I. R. Company loses in him one of its most experienced engineers, and one of whom railway men say nothing but good. Mr. Latimer was on his way to England to recruit his health, after many years of anxious toil, and to rejoin his family.

THE judgment of the learned Recorder of Rangoon in the case of the *Union Bank of Australia versus The Oriental Rice Company and W. Irvine*, in which the plaintiffs obtained a decree for over £16,000 will probably, says the *Rangoon Mail*, cause another change in the ownership of the mill once known at Poozoondoung as the Oriental Rice Company's, and which last season was worked by Messrs. Irvine, Lockie & Co. The mill is not at present working, and we hear that in addition to the decree passed in the Recorder's Court, both of the local banks have claims against it.

THE following European and native officers have been appointed, we are told, extra aides-de-camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for the Camp of Exercise:—Lieutenant W. L. Davidson, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant A. R. Pryce, 13th Hussars; Nawab Gholam Hassan Khan, C.S.I., Khan Bahadur, 15th Multani Cavalry; Resaldar Major Man Singh, Sirdar, Bahadur, 9th Bengal Cavalry; Subadar-Major Dabidin Misser, Sirdar Bahadur, 16th N. I.; Subadar Major Natha Singh, Sirdar Bahadur, 23rd Punjab Pioneers; Ressaldar Albail Singh, Rao Bahadur, 13th Bengal Lancers.

FROM the *Madras Mail* we learn that from the 30th ultimo to the 5th instant, 1 European, 3 East Indians, 270 Hindoos, and 34 Mahomedans, died in Madras, a total of 308 persons; the average of the corresponding weeks for the ten previous years being 237 persons. The deaths are thus classified:—4 from small-pox, 49 from fever, 28 from dysentry, 15 from diarrhœa, 50 from cholera, and 162 from other diseases. The population according to the last census being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 40·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of ten previous years was 31·1 per 1,000 per annum.

WEDNESDAY'S *Calcutta Gazette* contains the Resolution of the Local Government on the Report of the Board on the excise administration of the past year. The financial result was a falling of in the revenue of Rs. 1,80,064, due entirely to the scarcity which prevailed, during the earlier months of the year, in Behar and Northern Bengal. In Patna, the falling off amounted to Rs. 1,18,018. The total revenue of the Province was Rs. 56,29,261 against Rs. 58 09,325, while the charges, amounting to Rs. 3,00,083, showed an increase of Rs. 2,960, due to the reconstruction of the Midnapur distillery, which was destroyed by the cyclone.

IF the statistics given in the Temperance Magazine *On Guard* be correct, a good work is going carried on amongst soldiers in India, a "return" for October last shewing that there are no less than 7 025 on the rolls of the "Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association." Of this number Her Majesty's 40th Foot claim 327. Her Majesty's 65th Foot 323, Her Majesty's 14th Foot 315, and the 7th Royal Fusiliers 309 members. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has kindly and wisely permitted the Honorary Secretary of the Association, the Reverend Mr. Gregson, to pitch a "Temperance Tent" at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, where no doubt the influence of the association will be extended.

THE contractors for the Railway Tunnel under Clifton Downs have been testing the effect of gunpowder, guncotton, and dynamite successively, the bore-holes being drilled by machinery of the same dimensions and depths. The following were the results in the same period of the time:—Gunpowder, 756lb., distance driven eight yards, 31 bore-holes or shots per yard forward. Gun-cotton, 169lb., 14 yards, 18 shots. Dynamite, 165lb., 15 yards, 17 shots. The number of bore-holes driven and the quantity and cost of each explosive used for driving 15 yards forward, calculating gunpowder at five pence a pound, and guncotton and dynamite at two shilling per pound each, were as follows:—Gunpowder, 1,417lb., £29 10s 7d. 465 bore-holes. Guncotton, 181lb., 270 bore holes, £18 2s. 2d Dynamite, 165lb., 255 bore holes, £16 10s. The trial was thus all in favour of dynamite.

AMONG the passengers who arrived lately in Bombay was Professor Monier Williams, who has come out from England for the purpose of promoting among scholars in this country the establishment, at Oxford, of an Indian Institute, modelled somewhat on the plan of Dr. Forbes Watson's proposed Indian Institute in London, and intended to provide for the training of selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service. According to the *Overland Mail* Cambridge is also moving in the same direction, and a movement is on foot to found an Indian Museum and Institute at Manchester, under the auspices of the Indian Association of that city. Dr. Forbes Watson is anxious to see Institutes on his plan established in as many centres in England as possible, but he believes that London is the place where such an Institute would have the greatest effect in reaching and influencing the classes which govern both England and India.

THE *Madras Times* publishes the following alteration in the Prince's programme of his travels down South. The statements may be taken for what they are worth:—"We learn that another change has been made in the programme of the Prince of Wales for this Presidency, involving nothing less than the abandonment of the hunting expedition to the Annamallay Hills. It appears that cholera is very bad at Polachi, at the foot of the Hills where the Prince's camp is, and where he would have to spend at least one night. Dr. Fayrer has, therefore, put a veto upon that part of the journey, and it is now arranged that the royal party will travel direct from Beypore to Mettapolium by rail, and proceed forthwith to Ootacamund. Even here, however, unexpected difficulties present themselves. Two of the bridges on the new Coonoor ghaut have been swept away, and that road is impracticable. The old ghaut will, therefore, have to be used, and that of course is only practicable for ponies and coolies. His Royal Highness and suite will probably ride up, but there will be some difficulty about transporting the impedimenta in the shape of baggage and special appliances. The Prince will, under this arrangement, have longer to spend on the Neilgherries than was originally intended, and efforts will be made to find him some sport there. Should better accounts be received from Polachi when on the Neilgherries, the royal party may possibly go afterwards to the Annamallays before proceeding to Bangalore. We understand that these changes involve no alteration in the date or duration of the Prince's visit to this city."

THE *Englishman* is by no means pleased with the address of the Bombay Corporation, of which it says:—"Along with the other details of the reception given by our special correspondent will be found the address of the Corporation of Bombay to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It is wickedly said that the Calcutta Reception Committee, mistrusting their own originality, have been anxiously looking forward to the appearance of this document, in the hope that it might lighten the arduous literary task before them. If so, we suspect they have been disappointed. The address is chiefly remarkable for its display of that intense self-consciousness and vanity which have always distinguished Bombay among the Presidency-towns of India. It is, in short, the quintessence of Bombayese, and therefore quite worthless as an exemplar for our more modest selves. Calcutta cannot lay claim to 'the distinction of being a royal city,' and, though she has grown to what she is from very lowly beginnings, we trust that in welcoming her royal visitor she will avoid descending to the bathos of 'fish' and 'cocoanuts.' Calcutta may fairly claim what, from this address Bombay would seem to disdain claiming, a representative position among the cities of India; and it is to be hoped she will have less to say about herself, and more about the country of which she is the capital, than her self sufficient sister. Most people will, we suspect, be inclined to think that the Bombay address would have been greatly improved from the point of view of both art and convenience had the second paragraph been entirely omitted."

THE Calcutta *Statesman*, writing on the subject of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, says:—"The Legislative Council does not understand our real position in Western India, and is being led by Mr. Hope into a dangerous delusion. Before the policy of recent years, so forcibly described by Mr. West, is pushed any further, would it not be wiser and more statesmanlike to make a careful enquiry of the kind we have suggested in this article. The onus of showing the necessity of this grave change lies on the shoulders of its framers. The popular feeling in the matter may be doubted; if it is, let it be shown that we have misrepresented it by facts. A commission of judicial and revenue officers, and a few landholders, assembled before the doors of the law courts are closed for good to those who have found some satisfaction hitherto in entering, would ascertain the fact conclusively. We implore the Government not to allow the question to be decided by the bland assurances of Mr. Hope, or of any one else, however highly placed in the revenue world. If the question is to be settled by opinion, then in the name of common sense, and of good government, let it be that of unbiassed men. Mr. Hope has long been one of the most prominent revenue officials in the Bombay Presidency, and has himself repeatedly been a defendant in revenue suits. And is *he* the proper man to change the whole frame-work of Mounstuart Elphinstone's law? or is Mr. Hobhouse, who, with all his ability and integrity of purpose, has no knowledge whatever of native feeling on the question? or a Chief Justice like Sir R. Couch, who notoriously took no interest in the country or its institution? Unless the present Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir Michael Westropp, and the other High Court Judges of Bombay express themselves in favour of this change, let the Government pause. It is strange that their opinions are not even referred to in the speeches on the Bill. What, more than all, have the Bombay district judges to say to this Bill and the several local associations? 'Light, more light,' is wanted, before the legislature commits itself to this unstatesmanlike and retrograde and mischievous measure."

AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me through your columns to direct attention to a subject for which recent discussions both in England and India, stimulated by the well-known "Simla Pamphlet" on the condition of the humbler classes of Europeans and Indo-Europeans in this country, will, I am confident, secure due consideration.

The Indo-British Institution at Bombay, established in the year 1838, for the benefit of children of the classes before described, is accommodated in premises at Sonapore, which have never been quite completed. Hospital quarters for the sick children of both schools, for which a fund was started by the Rev. C. D. DuPorr, my predecessor, so far back as 1863, remain unbuilt. There is neither lavatory nor play-shed. And the schoolhouses are in a very dilapidated condition, eleven years having elapsed since they were repaired. About Rs. 6,000 would enable the committee to supply what is needed, as they have Rs. 2,500 in hand.

Since 1863, these wants have annually been brought before the public, but without result. The money raised, from year to year, has barely covered the ordinary expenses of establishment, food, clothes, etc.

The present visit to this city of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales could not (I submit) be more fittingly commemorated, so far as the interests of the poor are concerned, than by the completion, in the manner above indicated, of the buildings at Sonapore which, for nearly forty years, have given shelter to the children of the humbler classes.

In the hope that something may at last, after twelve years of waiting, be done for these schools, I venture to lay the matter before the public.

The institution, I may explain, is not a merely local, or parochial charity, several of the children having been received into it on the applications of clergymen and others in this and the sister Presidencies.—Yours, &c.

CHAS. GILDER,
Secretary, Indo-British Institution.

Bombay, 15th November.

THE DISTRICT CHAIR.—This ingenious invention of a French Carpenter, folds into a space about the size of a Pug or Pillow, and is most suitable for Civil Servants and Military Officers for use in the Districts, as well as for the Drawing Room, being made extremely neat and of the toughest wood. The joints and hinges are made on a principle to add strength instead of weakening as usual, to be had at WATSON AND COMPANY'S, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE WHITE ANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think a great deal about the white ant has to be learnt before we shall be in a position to deal with it successfully as a destructive nuisance. That it gets into ships—as in the case of the Magdala—there can be no doubt; yet, I believe it is admitted that without the queen the white ant is of no account. Then, where can the queen be in the Magdala? If it is admitted that it must exist, let it be traced and destroyed. If that be done, the ants may be left to look after themselves. They will disappear to a certainty. I had white ants in a house. It was a ground floor house and one room had the floor not chunamed. The usual mounds would be thrown up time after time. The mound would be removed and abundance of rock oil poured in. It was of no avail. I was told that there was only one remedy,—namely, to dig for the queen. I dug till I got to *it*—I cannot say *her*, for a more inanimate grub I never saw. It is about as thick as a very thick pencil and 1½ inch long, pointed at both ends as a grub ought to be, or as silk-worm grubs were when I was a boy. I bottled the grub and took no trouble about the ants. They have never been seen since, and twelve years have passed. I take it there is a queen in the Magdala. Let *it* be got at and let the ants go where they will. They will do no harm in the Magdala or anywhere else. Government would do well to offer a large prize for the best account of the white ant and the best way to deal with so great a nuisance.

C. H. APS.

P. S.—A reward of Rs. 5 for every white ant queen would work incalculable good, and would not be a very great reward, for they take a deal of getting at.

THE PARSEE DRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There has been some correspondence in your columns about the dress that Parsees should adopt on public occasions, and particularly on such State occasions as the Prince's levée, that took place the other day. I quite concur with the views expressed by your correspondent "J. D." in your Saturday's issue, who takes the "conceited youngsters" to task for appearing at the levée in black coat and trousers, "in imitation of their European brethren." They are not all youngsters, however, who have adopted this vagary, for at their head will be found the redoubtable Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the proud "father of the Alexandra School." Be that as it may, I should like to put this plain question to these erratic people: whether an English gentleman's evening dress can be called *complete* without the English hat. If not, they are guilty of a breach of decorum in appearing at a place, where the conditions of admittance were a Parsee full dress (meaning of course the *Jama* and *Pechoree*) or a *full* English evening dress (which, of course, includes the hat). Viewing the matter in this light, the official in charge should, at the next levée or such State occasion, unflinchingly do his duty, by showing the door to all those who come in such mongrel costume as a European coat and trousers with a Parsee turban, which, to speak the truth, instead of making them look like English gentlemen, makes them look like Goanese *Powowallas*.

"J. D." also complains of the sort of persons, who, availing themselves of the cards of admission they had managed to get, appeared at the levée. I have been looking over the list given in your paper, and I find more than seventy names, the owners of which had better have kept themselves at home, if not out of any self-respect for themselves, at least from respect to the illustrious personage who was compelled, by force of circumstances, to trouble himself by acknowledging with a bow the homage of a parcel of people who were not fit for the honour.

I don't know how far I may be right, but I would suggest a record being kept at one of the Government offices of the names of eligible natives (Parsees and Hindoos); these should be gentlemen who hold or who have held respectable public appointments, who are barristers, solicitors, pleaders, or doctors, who are, or have been *prominent* and *well-known* members of the mercantile community.

November 15. A. B.

BOMBAY.

THE BAZAAR AT THE TOWN HALL.—In our notice yesterday of the Bazaar at the Town Hall, it was stated that the large oval mirror exquisitely framed in imitation leaves on leather was the work of Mr. Macfarlane, whereas it was Mrs. Macfarlane who designed and made this beautiful work.

STRIPES.—Luximon Gopal was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to receive 8 stripes, for having stolen a pair of boots belonging to Mr. J. C. Peters, and a towel belonging to a native.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL BAZAAR.—The Fancy Bazaar in aid of the European General Hospital Endowment fund will be closed to-day, but will re-open on Wednesday (to-morrow) at 4 p. m., at the reduced admission fee of eight annas.

THE SASSOON SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This company commenced operations on Monday, the 8th instant, when some silk yarn, the first spun by steam machinery in India, was manufactured under the superintendence of Mr. H. Binns, the manager of the company.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talao, was 1,651; of these were 917 Parsees, 411 Hindoos, 215 Mussulmans, 78 Christians and 30 of other castes; the daily average attendance being 194·87.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,577; of these were 854 new admissions, consisting of 362 Hindoos, 344 Mussulmans, 129 Parsees, 16 Christians, and 3 of other castes; the average daily attendance being 83·12.

ASSAULTING A CAPTAIN.—Rowland Eyre, the cook of the S. S. King, was yesterday fined Rs. 10, for having assaulted the captain of that vessel. It appeared that on Sunday last the cook neglected to have the dinner ready at the proper hour, and when questioned about it by the captain, struck him and gave him insolent replies. The case was heard before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.—We are glad to learn that the speech which was delivered by one of the inmates of the "Strangers' Home" on the occasion of the recent dinner so munificently supplied by Mr. Arthur Crawford and others, has been the cause of securing employment to a few of the unfortunate men of the "Home." We trust that the feeling which actuated those who have given work to the men we allude to will prompt others to act in like manner, and that of the many who are still unemployed at the "Home," and who are most anxious for an active life, will soon come in for a share of public sympathy—relieving them from their present "life of futility."

DHOTIE CLOTH IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Municipal Corporation and the citizens have done all that could be done to give the Prince of Wales a fitting reception and to do His Royal Highness every conceivable honour. It was, however, reserved for the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, the Mills of which are situated on the Parell Road, to contrive a novel device in honour of the Prince's visit. It is an effort of ingenuity which does credit to those concerned. The dhoties recently turned out by the mill, 10 yards in length and 45 inches in breadth, which are used by the Hindoos for their lower garments display a richly coloured, fancy silk border, in which are woven the letters "Welcome H. R. H. Prince of Wales" in a line extending over the entire length and breadth of the cloth.

DR. A. J. RODRIGUES OF GOA.—We are informed that Dr. A. J. Rodrigues, Surgeon of the Goa Medical College, has arrived in Bombay and is taking notes of the various public institutions and establishments in this city. He intends visiting Poona and Damaun on the same errand. Besides his connection with the periodical *Opiniao Publica* he has occupied many important posts in the public service at Goa. He has been a member of the Educational Committee, and his literary abilities have secured him memberships in the institute "Vasco de Gama," "Sociedadi dos Amigos dos Letras," and many other institutions, municipal and administrative. We are not aware whether he has been commissioned by the Goa Government or he comes privately, but he could not have chosen a more fitting time to carry out his observations in the workings of public institutions in this Presidency.

VISITORS TO THE SERAPIS.

IT would prevent a great deal of disappointment if we state that the Serapis will not be open to the public to-day, as the Prince of Wales embarks to-morrow according to existing arrangements, and the ship must be kept clear to prepare for His Royal Highness. The prohibition of course does not refer to persons bearing orders.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Teheran, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs Hall and Mr Smith.
For Brindisi—Mr Breming and Mr Palmer.
For Venice—Mr F B Newnham and Mr W Nethersall.

THE MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE Court of Enquiry, consisting of C. P. Cooper, Esq. and Captain Banner, appointed to enquire into the loss at sea of the ship Aracana by fire, gave their decision yesterday morning at the Fort Police Court.

After summing up the evidence, the Court censured the captain for having gone to bed as usual on the 22nd September after ascertaining that a gaseous vapour was ascending from the hold. The Court also thought that the captain had committed an error in battening down the hatches, instead of at once pumping water into the hold. The officers and crew are held to have obeyed the captain's orders, and are freed from all blame.

The captain's, chief and second officer's certificates have been returned to them.

A full report of the Court's decision will appear in our issue of to-morrow.

TO-NIGHT'S FIREWORKS.

WE are requested to intimate that the Committee for the Fair (which is open to the public) in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having some space at their disposal on the Esplanade opposite the Secretariat, have arranged to provide seats to witness the display of fireworks which takes place this evening. Subscribers to the Reception Fund can have cards of admission for themselves and families by application to any of the following gentlemen:—Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, at Messrs. Watson, Bogle and Co.; Mr. Venayek Ramchunder Luxumonjee, Bhau Russool's house; Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote, at Messrs. Wallace and Co.

A MOST INTERESTING DOG-SHOW.

AT the European General Hospital Bazaar in the Town Hall to-day there will be a dog show. There will be seen some well known and highly interesting specimens of a race that commands at all times the respect of mankind and is always ready to receive, with the demonstrations of delight peculiar to the species, the acknowledgments of their services which their grateful masters the public are ever willing to bestow; and in order to give expression on this auspicious occasion to the pent up feelings of the inhabitants of Bombay, the gentlemen of the School of Art have determined to have a dog show to-day such as has never before been seen in Bombay. Those who remember the *Punch in India*, which in its palmiest days was published at this office, may anticipate rare fun when they learn that the whole of the staff both absent and present of that justly celebrated but now non-existing journal, are busily engaged in providing specimens of fine dogs for exhibition this afternoon.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO SEAMEN AND SOLDIERS.

AT 4-30 P.M. yesterday afternoon we proceeded to the *shamiana* on the *maidan* in expectation of finding a gay and gallant assemblage gathered under its protecting folds, in pursuance of the notice given at the end of the programme, which was circulated in connection with last Saturday's sports. We were, however, doomed to a disappointment—not the most bitter—but the most complete we have ever experienced. Arrived at the *shamiana*, no dulcet strains of music greeted our ears as we had expected; no ladies fair, no gallant knights, nor hardy seamen met our gaze; no banners moved, and no flowers graced the scene. In short, we beheld the *shamiana* empty—not even a table or a chair, not even a sepoy or peon was visible. Half doubting what we saw, we looked at our watch once more—4-35 P. M., then raised it to our ears;—yes, it was going, but where were the prize winners and the prize givers and all the *et ceteras* which were to have formed a festive gathering here? They were most decidedly *non est*. Turning to leave the spot we beheld the stately form of a peon advancing towards us, and summoning up the little Hindustani which can be gleaned from a Bombay moonshee to our aid, we questioned, cross questioned, and re-examined the unfortunate man as to the why, the when, the where, and the wherefore of the mystery which so sorely perplexed us, till at length he fairly ran away, having first besought us to seek the information we required from a huge roll of canvass which lay at the outer margin of the *shamiana* and contained, as he assured us, a real live *Jahaz walla*. With considerable trouble this individual was unearthed, or uncanvassed from his strange abode, but the process was labour lost, for it was not until sundry shakings had been administered, and various questions put to him, that he at length replied to a query as to whether he knew anything relative to the prize distribution, "No, I'm d——d if I do. Let a chap go to sleep, can't you?" We did so. By this time six seamen and six soldiers presented their stalwart forms, and were almost immediately followed by a naval officer and a middy. A quarter to five o'clock at last arrived, and with it Captain Young, one of the committee, on a *tat*, which looked decidedly suited to the scene, as did his groom, who seemed to be clothed in a collection of clothes gathered from his grandfather down to his grandson, some of them seemed so preposterously big and the others so ridiculously small. It was then announced that the prize distribution or part of it would take place at once, and like a gallant knight of old our worthy representative of the committee squatted,—excuse the word, but we know no other,—on the carpet of the *shmiana*, and distributed some half dozen prizes to as many seamen and soldiers in the august presence of one Parsee adult and three Parsee juveniles, and four representatives of the local Press, a peon and a police sepoy, all of whom, it is gratifying to know, felt deeply interested in the interesting spectacle. Such, gentle reader, is a full, true, and accurate account of the prize distribution.

Some over particular people may object that the whole value of the sports to the winners was lost by this original proceeding, inasmuch as it is well known that the glory of winning the day, falls far short of the glory of receiving the prize under a volley of approving glances from the eyes of the fair sex; but the committee acted no doubt on the most humane principle we ever heard of, never take any trouble when you can avoid it.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

THE following correspondence has taken place between the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Government of India on the above subject:—

To Colonel C. H. Dickens, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Calcutta.

Sir,—Several communications have just been received by this Chamber relative to the International Telegraph Conference held at St. Petersburg in June last, from which the Committee learn that it has been decided to make certain new rules and regulations, and that these are to come into force on the 1st January next.

The Committee desire in the first place to express their regret that no official communication has ever been made to this Chamber on a matter of so much importance to the mercantile community.

The Committee understand that, at this Conference, the following alterations in the rules and regulations affecting telegrams between India and Europe were proposed:—

1.—That all words of more than ten letters be subject to a double charge.

2.—That groups of numerals not exceeding five, and used for code purposes, be either treated as secret messages, and therefore liable to a double charge, or be declined altogether.

3.—That the charge per word be increased from four shillings to four shillings and sixpence.

As regards the maximum length of words, the Committee of this Chamber desire to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council that the alteration, if enforced, would involve the necessity of a complete remodelling of the codes which the various members of the mercantile community have trusting to the continuance of existing rules, arranged at very great trouble and expense. The limitation of words to words which contain ten letters would prevent the public from using the names of countries, places districts, seas and rivers, expressions used in connection with science, art, agriculture and manufactures, and simple expressions in ordinary use, such as communication, intelligence, unremunerative, arrangement, investigation, acknowledgement, inconvenience, &c. As the using of such words in ordinary messages is unavoidable, the proposed change would therefore, in many instances, be equivalent to a double charge upon the public.

If, however, the Government of India consider it desirable to shorten the length of words, the Committee beg respectfully to suggest that the maximum length might, with advantage to all concerned, be fixed, as in European messages, at fifteen letters, or the charge might be made at so much per letter irrespective of the length of the words, or a system of charging for each letter in excess of the maximum number allowed might be adopted.

Ordinary messages, that is to say, messages other than code, cypher or secret messages, are the messages in most cases adopted by the general public and it is, therefore, of more importance, in the interests of the public, as well as in those of the parties to the convention, to consider the effect of proposed changes upon them. Increased restrictions can only result in diminishing the number of messages sent, and consequently the profits of the Telegraph companies.

With regard to the second alteration, the Committee understand that it has not yet been finally settled whether groups of five figures either used alone or intermixed with code words are to be accepted as single words, or are to be treated as secret messages, and therefore liable to a double charge or to be declined altogether. It is hardly necessary to remind His Excellency the Governor-General in Council of the very great importance to the mercantile communities in India, and those connected with the East, of continuing the present system of allowing five figures used for Code purposes, to be charged as a single word. The inconvenience and heavy loss which this change, and the proposal to increase the charge per word from 4s. to 4s. 6d., would entail, will, the Committee earnestly hope, induce His Excellency, to re-consider the proposed alterations before they are enforced.

The Committee have also learned with surprise regret that the new rules and regulations adopted by the International Convention will come into force on the 1st January next. This does not allow sufficient time to merchants to remodel codes with which they communicate with distant correspondents. The Committee, therefore, respectfully request that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council will be pleased to desire that the introduction of any new rules be suspended until 1st May next, and looking to the importance of the matter, and the short time between this and the 1st January, he will consider it advisable to communicate with H. M.'s Secretary of State for India on the subject by telegraph.—I have, &c.

J. GORDON, Secretary.
J. A. FORBES, Chairman.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 2nd November 1875.

No. 406 T.

Government of India, Public Works Department, Civil Works, Telegraph.

To the Secretary to Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.
Fort William, 11th November. 1875.

SIR.—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, and am directed by the Hon'ble President in Council to state that the Secretary of State has been requested both by letter and telegram to arrange to delay the introduction of the provisions of the St. Petersburgh Telegraphic convention till 1st May next, as requested.—I have, &c.

C. H. DICKENS, Colonel, R. A.
Secretary to the Government of India.

JUST TO HAND, a fresh Consignment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, in all the new tints, as also Black and White. WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row Bombay.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

WE have already had occasion to mention a melancholy occurrence which took place in the harbour on the 12th inst., just as the fun and festivities of the evening were about to commence, by which the chief mate of the ship Hospidar, Mr John Boyd Quinton, lost his life.

The deceased was a young man, being but four and twenty years of age. Strong, healthy and active, and a good swimmer, it is thought from the nature of his death that he must have struck against the ship's side when falling overboard. The following particulars, given at the Coroner's inquest held yesterday, will be of interest:—

Mr. Robert M. Kelly said—I am the master of the ship Hospidar now in Bombay harbour. The deceased was the chief officer. At 6 45 P. M. on the 12th inst., I saw the deceased alive and well, engaged in superintending the preparations for illuminating the ship in honour of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. He then had a rope in his hand which he was pulling along the deck and was standing on the quarterdeck rail. I heard the deceased call out that the rope was foul and I sent one of the boys to clear it, and turned my back towards deceased. Immediately afterwards I heard a splash in the water alongside, I ran to the side and saw the deceased in the act of rising to the surface. I called out to him to look out for a rope which I at once let down to him. I knew he could swim. There was a boat at the gangway and a man in it. I called out to the man in the boat to run to the assistance of the deceased and he did so. Before the boat could reach the deceased, he had disappeared. I threw a life buoy over to him, but he did not rise again.

Some other evidence was then given in corroboration of the captain's, and the jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the harbour.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

H. M. S. TROOPSHIP MALABAR, 3,142 tons, Captain Edan Kellys, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Portsmouth, the 8th, Queenstown 13th, Malta 23rd, Port Said 28th, and Suez 29 h October. During the voyage there was one birth and five deaths among the children. She passed H. M. S. Vulture on the 4th and H. M. S. Troopship Euphrates on the 7th inst. She experienced fine weather from England. She brought 76 officers, 12 ladies, and 7 children, 1,063 men, 91 women, and 155 children. The following is the list of officers:—

1st Battalion 25th Regt
Lieut-Col and Mrs J A Ruddell and two children
Major and Mrs G S Hallowes and two children
Major J R Hervey
Capt G T L Carwithen
Capt F R Carleton
Capt J F C Hayward
Capt H J Harvey
Capt and Mrs S K B Partridge
Capt W G Thomas
Lieut H A Chichester
Lieut H J Dixon
Lieut C W Gray
Lieut A B Purse
Lieut C C W Dandridge
Lieut O C Radford
Lieut J L W Hewat
Lieut T J A Batha
Lieut A G S Beadnell
Lieut J B Thompson
Lieut A L Sinclair
Sub-Lieut G N Mayne
Sub-Lieut J L Bradshaw
Sub-Lieut C L DGibbon
Paymaster Geo. Pumfrett
Adjt G W W Dering
Quartermaster and Mrs H Lonsdale
Surg-Major and Mrs G C Gribson and two children
Capt and Mrs S N Roberts, 1-8th Regt
Capt and Mrs W T Dooner, 108th Regt
Lieut G W Turner, 108th Regt
Lieut A W Sheringham, 2-1st Regt
Lieut C E Knox, 85th Regt
Lieut R P Simpson, 109th Regt
Lieut J C Hutton, 109th Regt
Sub-Lieut H T Hobbs, 62nd Regt
Vet Surg R D Graham, Vet Est
Vet Surg and Mrs J Hume and child, Vet Est
Major and Mrs H A Tracey, R A
Major and Mrs J F Pierson, R A
Capt and Mrs W G Lawrell, 4th Hussars
Sub-Lieut C E Pollock, 1-6th Regt
Sub-Lieut J G Ramsay, 1-14th Regt
Sub-Lieut A. R Pemberton, 4th R B
Indian Med Dept
Surg R D Murray
Surg D W D Comins
Surg P F O'Conner
Surg W Beaken
Surg W A Simmonds
Surg R Macrae
Surg T E L Bate
Surg S Borab
Surg A J Swimer
Surg R H Williams
Surg J.E Ferguson
Surg J McClochry
Civil Engineers.
T E Curry
B H Harrington
H V Baker
E Day
A C Learmouth
C Tickell
G B Reynolds
J Rebach
J H Forsyth
H B Hutchings
L Jacob
S E Paul
D Maclean
H S Taylor
Sub-Lieut T M Barclay, 2-19th Regt
Sub-Lieut J A Bell, 2-19th Regt
Lieut G T Marx, 68th Regt.
Lieut A H Stanley, 68th Regt
Surg and Mrs E M D Fitzgerald, A M D
Surg Major J B Hamilton, A M D
School Mistress Miss McGowan, 1-25th Regt.

The Malabar will sail for England on the 28th instant.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

(*Deccan Herald*)

WE have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. His history of the Mahratta wars gives a very clear idea of the kind of people the English had to contend with, powerful and active, and with great military aptitude yet so disunited, that they never would have been able to maintain a kingdom of their own. "Sivajee, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, showed unquestionable genius in organizing an army and civil administration; but it soon appeared that the Mahrattas could overrun, plunder, and destroy decaying States, but could not found a lasting dominion of their own. Their confederacy quickly degenerated into a congeries of States ruled by intriguing princes who were animated no doubt by a common hatred of the foreigner, but whose mutual jealousy made them weaken one another by incessant warfare, till, even when combined, they could effect nothing against troops animated by a common sentiment of patriotic ambition and trained to war under a severe discipline. Several of the Mahratta princes tried to fight the English with their own weapons by organizing battalions of regular infantry, against the opinion of some of the wisest Mahratta statesmen, who declared that the strength of the nation lay in irregular cavalry suited to desultory warfare. But, where there is no civil discipline in a State, military discipline either cannot be maintained, or it encourages mercenaries to possess themselves of political power. The dynasty of the Peishwas only existed seventy years, and its decay was so rapid that, if the English had not dethroned Bajee Rao, the Arab mercenaries whom the Mahrattas had hired to fight for them would soon have founded kingdoms of their own in India. So extreme was the misrule—justice being denied to everyone who could not use force to obtain it, while cultivators and citizens alike were ground down to the dust by ever-increasing taxation—that only the Court favourites and military chiefs and adventurers regretted the change of Government." The whole description of the state of the Mahratta Empire at the time it fell into the hands of the English—the unpaid army, the want of any system in the mode of government, the power which might had over right, appears to be the true description of the state of things at Baroda when Mulharao was dethroned. It seems indeed as if the Mahrattas were unable to unite to do any work thoroughly and completely. Mr. Maclean does not approve of the system of maintaining restored despots on the throne by means of subsidiary forces, and considers that by the restoration of the Peishwa Bajee Row we only prolonged the miseries of the country for thirteen years. No sooner, he says, "had the Peishwa Bajee Rao, been restored to power by the English, than he began to plot for their expulsion from the Deccan. Naturally of an intriguing and treacherous disposition, he could in no circumstances be depended upon as a faithful ally; and it must be admitted that the tendency of Lord Wellesley's system of controlling native Princes by means of subsidiary forces was to effect their demoralization and ruin. A Prince who is called independent, but who knows that his authority depends on the good will of a Political Resident and a body of foreign troops, must be endowed with rare magnanimity if he does not both oppress his own subjects and chafe under the limitations placed on his sovereign power to make war and conclude treaties with other States. The consciousness that he is protected by a force strong enough to keep him on the throne in spite of all the efforts of discontented subjects removes the only curb—the dread of rebellion—which restrains an unprincipled despot from gratifying to the utmost the evil passions of cruelty, lust, and covetousness; while, at the same time, a restored tyrant in nine cases out of ten resents his obligations to the foreigners who have given him back his kingdom, feeling that he is but a puppet in their hands when they keep him from indulging his ambition in warlike enterprises and bid him be content to stay at home and be absolute master of the lives and fortunes of his own people." This argument of Mr. Maclean's speaks very strongly in favour of the British Government looking into the administration of Native States and seeing that they are well-governed. It is wonderful how long the poor people will allow themselves to be robbed and spoiled before they complain of their own rulers, and this is especially the case if they think that these rulers are backed by all the power of Britain. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide* and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(*Civil and Military Gazette*)

This is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other—of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it throughly and is literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island, or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by Portugal to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold." The chapter on the "Trade and Industry" of Bombay is a very interesting one, and the story of how Bombay went mad over this Back Bay and other Land Schemes is well told:—

"One fool had made many. The temptation of getting 600 per cent. on one's money was too great to be resisted. Were there not other sites as valuable as the barren sands at Back Bay? Where there not the Flats to be filled up and built over, the pleasant slopes of Trombay to be covered with country houses, which the wearied speculators of Bombay might retire to every evening by means of a branch railway crossing reclaimed ground at the northern end of the harbour? Were there not banks of mud at Mazagon and Sewree which could be converted into docks and wharves to accommodate the ever expanding trade of the greatest port in Asia? The Government of Bombay, not thinking what fortunes it wrecked or what lives it made miserable, and only eager to get money for the prosecution of its own public works, added fuel to the fire by inciting projectors of new schemes to buy land belonging to the State at fabulous and ridiculous prices; and there was always a Financial Association ready to back up any scheme, however outrageous, and so to persuade the public that it was employing its capital profitably. To crown all, when Bombay and the island in the Harbour had been exhausted, and even the most keen-eyed speculator might have looked in vain for a square foot of muddy foreshore not yet appropriated by a local Company, a new plague fell upon the city in the shape of an importation from Calcutta of some public-spirited promoters who were anxious to point out to Bombay capitalists what a splendid field for investment was offered to them by the swamp known as Port Canning, near Calcutta. The bait took, and early in 1865 the Port Canning Company appeared before the public with a list of influential Directors that was alone sufficient to send the shares up to several hundred per cent. premium. This was the climax. It was impossible to surpass the Port Canning Company; and in the spring of 1865 a sudden end was put to further speculation by a telegram announcing the surrender of Lee's army and the termination of the war in America. Now came the reaction. The price of Dhollera cotton in the Liverpool market, which at the beginning of the year had been 19½d. a pound, fell to 11d. before the end of April; and as it was evident that in the natural course of things there must be a further heavy fall, the prices of all securities gave way in sympathy with cotton. Men who had been trading or speculating beyond their means found themselves unable to meet their engagements, a leading firm of Parsee merchants set the example of failing for three millions and a panic ensued which baffles description. Every one soon discovered that the nominal capital of the numerous companies in existence only represented so much paper money that a few shrewd men had first started banks and run up the shares to a premium, and then obligingly started Financials to lend money to other people to buy these shares from them. The Banks, again, had been able to do no business beyond advancing money on the shares of Land Companies brought into being by the Financial Associations; and so the whole show of wealth of these various establishments had depended on nothing but dealing in one another's shares. When the crash came there was nothing but paper to meet it, and the whole elaborate edifice of speculation toppled down, like a house of cards. Men had been playing with counters, not using real money. Shares of land companies might have been supposed to represent valuable property; but the fall in cotton was followed by a depreciation in land which brought down shares from 500 or 600 per cent. premium to a discount. The scales fell from the eyes of the community, and they saw the worthlessness of the properties they had bought under the influence of a strong delusion. A wild rally made at the end of 1865, when the price of cotton was temporarily forced up again—reaching, in December, 17½d. a pound,—was quickly followed by a relapse, and by the terrible commercial crisis of the spring of 1866 in England; and then the panic at Bombay set in with renewed intensity. Finally, the master-spirits of the speculative era were themselves pressed hard, and, in their ruin, they brought down institutions whose credit had been esteemed beyond suspicion. Before the end of 1866, every one of the Financial Associations quoted in our list had failed and gone into liquidation; all the Banks, with the exception of the Oriental, the Chartered Mercantile the Chartered, the French Bank, and one or two others which had not their head quarters in Bombay, had also been swept out of existence; and not a Land Company remained that was not insolvent, with the exception of the old Colaba Company and the Elphinstone. The latter had done good work, and possessed a valuable property; and it was able to keep on its way for some years till a sympathizing Government relieved it of anxiety by kindly buying all its shares at par."

Seventy millions sterling came in those days into Bombay. What became of it? There is no answer to the question.

"Some Europeans went home with large fortunes—Government servants who, when they were forbidden to speculate, winked as they put the price of their Back Bay shares in their pockets and engaged passages to England by the next mail steamer, and a few adventurers who, having had painful experience of financial crises in other parts of the world, had the sense to realize their gains, and retire in time from Bombay. Again the increased prices of imports especially of cotton manufactures during the years 1851—65, took away no inconsiderable proportion of the gains made in the export trade. Probably too about six millions sterling in all may have been spent on reclamations in Bombay which have at all events made the island larger and more wholesome. Nor should it be forgotten that the splendour of the public buildings and useful and benevolent institutions of new Bombay is due to the munificence of the speculators of 1861—65 But an immense amount of money remains, which must have gone up country or into the hands of a new class of traders who do not come forward prominently in public life."

The above extracts will convey some idea of the style in which the book is written. There is a description of the city of Bombay and of the Festivals held there which will well repay perusal—chapters in the compilation of which Mr. Maclean acknowledges his indebtedness to his able assistants in the *Gazette* office, Messrs. Collett and MacPherson.

The work contains also a Civil Military and Mercantile Directory of Bombay, which adds of course considerably to its usefulness.

Mr. Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank as the standard, Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we think, will be realised.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MUSSOORIE.

(*Himalaya Chronicle*.)

MUSSOORIE, 9TH NOVEMBER.

A MOST distressing and fatal accident occurred up here on the afternoon of the 5th instant, by which a fine young lad of some thirteen years of age, the eldest son of Major Bramley, District Superintendent of Police in Bijnour, lost his life. Carelessness in handling firearms was the cause of this shocking occurrence: the carelessness we speak of was not of the unfortunate victim but by one of his, if possible, still more unfortunate school-mates. The following is an account of this sad mishap as related to our correspondent by one of the boys of the school. On the 5th Arthur Bramley, the boy in question, had not been feeling very well, and had been lying down on his bed. Another boy of the name of O'Brien, one of the elder pupils, was in the same room. For some reason or another Bramley had got up and was going out of the room. O'Brien just at this moment took up a gun that was in a corner believing it to be unloaded, (there is a standing rule in the school that no loaded firearms are allowed to be taken inside the house) by some unforeseen circumstances it exploded whilst the muzzle was in the direction of the other lad, the whole of the charge lodging under the poor boy's ear, severing the arteries, fracturing the spine at the base of the skull and making a hole into which one might put his fist. At the time the gun was discharged Bramley could not have been more than three or four paces from O'Brien. Being struck he fell down and death must have been instantaneous. A lady, a friend of his mother, was informed by his younger brother of the accident immediately after it had occurred, and on hearing of it she went over to satisfy herself of the truth of the little boy's statement and found the poor fellow lying on the floor in a pool of blood, the Rev. Mr. Sells vainly trying to staunch the blood with cold water application, hoping the boy was only stunned or in a swoon as he was breathing slightly and his pulse still beating.

The boy O'Brien who was the cause of the sad accident has almost gone mad with the horror of the whole occurrence, and distress of mind. He will speak to no one neither will he take any food or nourishment. Last evening with the very greatest difficulty the Doctor made him swallow a cup of tea. Bramley was buried yesterday morning; all his schoolfellows attended the funeral as he was a general favourite with everyone.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

LADY BOUNTIFUL.

(*The World*.)

THE Baroness Angela Georgina Burdett Coutts succeeded at an early age to the enormous fortune acquired by her maternal grandfather, Thomas Coutts the banker. It was bequeathed directly to her by his widow, who married secondly the Duke of St. Albans. From that day Miss Coutts never ceased to apply her acute intellect, strong mental constitution, and sympathising heart to fulfilling the responsibilities which accompany great wealth. She shrunk from no amount of brain-work nor of personal exertion, that the stream of her beneficence might cover the largest surface of need; especially the needs of her own sex. Hers is not only 'the hand open as day for melting charity,' but the head to protect her charity from melting into misdirected channels of deception and imposture. Her great enterprises of national importance may be enumerated, but any attempt to estimate her never-ceasing relief of private distress must fail; for much of the latter is administered, in confidential silence, by trusted and experienced agents. Her energetic munificence has built churches and schools in desolate districts in London and in the provinces. She has planted the Church of England itself in several of our colonies by endowing bishoprics in Australia, in the Cape of Good Hope, and in British Columbia, at an aggregate cost that might have purchased a principality of broad acres for her own enjoyment. A society for improving the condition of the aborigines was also instituted at her suggestion and by her aid. Her interest in every effort to promote religious knowledge has never slumbered. She provided funds for Sir Henry James, topographical survey of Jerusalem, and she employed agents to obtain ancient manuscripts from the East for the verification of Scripture. Only lately she imported from Janina in the Epirus a collection of Greek volumes dating from the ninth to the seventeenth century. A curious coincidence happened respecting one of these, a codex of the Epistles and Apocalypse which Lady Burdett Coutts presented to the Cholmeley School at Highgate. The question arose, where were the Gospels and Acts which had been detached from this volume? These may have fallen into continental, Asiatic, or American hands. Search was made by several learned bibliologists, including one of the New-Testament company of revisers. At last a pundit all the way from the United States pointed out that he had seen something like the first portion of the manuscript in the British Museum. There, sure enough, it was discovered. Apply the doctrine of chances to this coincidence; consider that there is no corner of the Christian world to which this missing portion of the New Testament might not have strayed, and calculate the odds against its having at last found its way within a mile or two of its counterpart!

Practical usefulness is this lady's unfailing guide. She offered to restore the aqueducts of Solomon to Jerusalem—a city still as dependent for water upon often-dried wells as it was in the days of Jacob. At home, drinking-fountains have been provided by the Baroness in all directions. One embellishes Victoria Park with a beautiful temple; a work of similar art andutility adorns the chief entrance to the Zoological Gardens; and some of the cattle-troughs which the wayfarer notices at suburban roadsides are her ladyship's gifts. Nor are the provinces neglected. Only the other day Lady Burdett Coutts presented a large drinking-fountain to the busiest street in Manchester. The short, modest, and wise speeches which she delivered on that occasion show, with her other public utterances, how much the rights-of-women party lose by being unable to count upon the Baroness as one of their future legislators; she being a good-natured dissentient from that loud but melodious agitation.

Plenty of food for the poor as well as pure drink, appears to occupy much of Lady Burdett Coutts's attention. Her efforts to supply fish to hungry neighbourhoods from the coasts of three kingdoms occasioned her to build the handsomest market in this country. Years ago, one of the foulest blots on the map of London was a large waste space in Bethnal Green called Nova Scotia Gardens. It was covered with filth, dead animals, and offal, and was bordered by dens of thieves and murderers. The police were powerless. Provided with subterranean refuges giving access from house to house, Nova Scotia Gardens was the malefactor's sanctuary. There it was that Bishop and Williams supplied anatomists with the bodies of image-boys and others by the process named after its inventor Burke. Miss Coutts bought the freehold of this plague-spot. Now, the noble hall and elegant pinnacles of Columbia Market tower above a handsome quadrangle of model dwellings occupied by nearly two hundred hard-working families numbering a thousand souls—a real model, for the structure has since been advantageously copied in various poor neighbourhoods.

Although her ladyship established a professor's chair for geology at Cambridge, if she may be credited with a distinct enthusiasm, it is for primary education. Could anything be more practical than her introduction into our national schools of a knowledge of 'common things,' to supplement the very uncommon things which are daily taught to future servant-maids and labourers' wives? Equally beneficial was her endeavour to improve groups of poor private or dames' schools throughout the country by embracing them within the national system through the visits of ambulatory inspectors and, when found deserving, Government grants. The substantial interest Miss Coutts took in the training-school of female teachers at Chelsea helped to launch that institution, and her annual addresses—models of good sense and good advice—strengthened its after-success. Her reformatory at Shepherd's Bush (swallowed up by an insatiable railway) sent away, after effectual probation, a large number of fallen girls, who are now leading respectable lives in the colonies. In Spitalfields there is an unpretending sewing-school, where poor women are not only taught, but fed, and provided with profitable work, chiefly in making-up Government contracts and gratuitous outfits for deserving young women wishing to emigrate. Nurses are sent out amongst the neighbouring sick, and stores of medical comforts are always kept ready for them. This unpretending house of charity boasts of no imposing committee, of no ostentatious subscription-lists, of no expensive staff. Solely supported, it is also superintended, by Lady Burdett Coutts herself. Hundreds of poor boys are taught in a night-school which she set on foot and wholly supports in the same district.

No educational project is more characteristic of her sympathetic temperament than her efforts to teach the young idea kindness and tenderness to dumb animals. It happens that, from mere ignorance, children are often cruel; but when they are taught to know the suffering they cause (to insects especially) every school will become a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. By forming and affiliating a ladies' committee—of which she is president—upon the Society in Jermyn-street means are provided for disseminating elementary books, pictures, and other educational appliances for teaching the structure and habits of animals useful to man. She also engages lecturers, at her own cost, to expound those subjects in various towns.

No matter whence a cry of distress arises, she is ready to answer it. Twelve hundred starving persons had money enough advanced to them on loan, some years ago, to emigrate from Girvan to Australia. North-country thrift has made most of these people prosperous; only they have not returned one shilling of the money; although pressed by some of their local friends to be commonly honest. Later, she forwarded at her own cost a host of English families to Canada. When our soldiers were perishing of wet and cold in the Crimea, she sent them out not only warm clothing, but drying-houses; besides provisions of every kind and plenty of tobacco. She forwarded help to the English Rajah of Sarawak when his subjects must have perished without it, and she furnished supplies to Dr. Livingstone in the wilds of Africa when his own were exhausted. Food, clothes, fishing-boats and tackle were promptly sent to Shirkin and Cape Clear when those Irish islanders were famishing.

In other directions important scientific discoveries we could name would hardly have been so rapidly realised for public benefit as they were, but for the ready outpouring of her ladyship's purse into the hands of the inventors. The number of patents she has been asked to take out for inconceivably preposterous inventions could not be counted; and as to pictures, there are many prosperous painters who could tell how, when struggling with Fortune, that goddess's wheel was set going in their favour by the purchase of some of their early works.

For all sorts of begging-letters, humble, admonitory, and threatening, the Baroness has been simply a target. Persons in all parts of the world, about to marry, have humbly solicited a thousand pounds or so to start them in life with. Miss A.'s prospects are blighted for want of a glass eye; B. has a fortune within his grasp if he could only be provided with a cork leg. The Rev. C. admonishes Miss Coutts, a trustee of the affluence gifted from above for the benefit of the humble and needy, she is bound—he being afflicted in the mouth and unable to preach the Gospel effectually—to provide him with a set of false teeth. One broiling-hot summer a correspondent begged that he might be introduced to the then youthful Prince of Wales. 'I wish, madam, to have the honor of teaching his Royal Highness'—the thermometer ranging on that day between 85 deg and 90 deg. in the shade—'to skate.' From he beggar of five shillings, whose P. S. states that he waits outside for an answer, up to a knot of Robert-Owen-ites with a brand new social system, who requested Miss Coutts to build a city for them in the Western wilds of America, there is no imaginable boon, however outrageous, which she has not been worried to grant. Then the unimaginable thing she is asked to purchase! These range from unproductive estates, to white mice and other wild and tame domesticpets. Stopping in a country town at fair-time, Miss Coutts was implored by a travelling show-woman—who could travel no longer, her horses having died of a prevailing infection—to buy her menagerie of wild beasts. Perhaps there was a white elephant among them.

Connected with threatening epistles, one long passage in the Baroness's life is hardly credible at this day, because a subsequent alteration in the law would render its recurrence very improbable.

Soon after it became known that the youngest daughter of Sir Francis Burdett had succeeded to great wealth, an Irish fortune-hunter, named Dunn, sore with the beatings he had already received in his own country from the brothers of two heiresses whom he had persecuted, began to write impertinent love-letters to her. These were thrown aside with similar effusions from hundreds of other suitors, known and unknown. When Dunn's handwriting was detected, his letters were handed, unopened, to the family solicitor. Still they arrived daily, disguised writing and many other tricks being practised to insure delivery. Miss Coutts had occasion to visit Harrogate; there the fellow followed her. He managed to secure a room opposite to hers in the same hotel. Up to this time he had mistaken one of her maids for herself; but undeceived, adopted a shameful expedient to let the young lady know that he was her offensive correspondent. He paraded the passages of the hotel in such a menacing way that she was afraid to retire to rest. He actually drove her lady friend, her aunt, and establishment, to another abode. Thither Dunn tracked her. Miss Coutts dared not to take a walk, nor an airing in her carriage, nor to visit the pumproom nor go to church nor to any place of amusement; for Dunn obtruded wherever she went. A bodyguard had to be formed of male friends and relations. A Bow-street officer was also sent for, to be in constant attendance. At last Dunn overstepped the limits—they were then rather wide in such cases—of the law, was taken before Knaresborough magistrates, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment; but, being a sharp lawyer (he had been called to the Irish bar), he was released sooner. He continued his persecutions in London, and showed consummate cunning in keeping on the windy side of the law. The police-officer had to take up his abode inside Miss Coutts's house; for Dunn seldom left the outside. He paraded Stratton-street from morning till night, and the officer had to ride on the coach-box whenever Miss Coutts and her constant companion and friend, Miss Meredith, drove out. They dared not even take a walk in the Park, nor visit any institution or place of amusement, nor go to church, nor go out to dinner, but Dunn was sure to present himself, either to throw letters into the carriage or to kiss his hand, or to perform some ridiculous or threatening antic. Miss Coutts could not retire out of town in any direction, but her persecutor followed. He danced about her at seaside promenades, and leaped the palings of country houses. In spite of sundry onslaughts from provoked male friends, in spite of frequent appearances at police-courts, in spite of the best obtainable advice and skill, this torment lasted for *fourteen years*.

No sketch of Lady Burdett Coutts would be faithful without one touch, which we must put in here. An affectionate friendship has subsisted, during the greater part of their lives, between the Baroness and the companion of her girlhood, now Mrs Brown. These ladies are seldom seen apart. Without the devotion, sympathy, and solicitude of that firm friendship, the extraordinary persecution we but faintly describe would have been harder to bear.

Having served his double apprenticeship to heiress-hunting, Dunn bethought himself of a master-stroke. He delivered an incoherent document into the hands of a clerk in Coutts's bank. It demanded of that firm (in rhyme) 100,000l, upon grounds wild and impossible. Miss Coutts's solicitors detected a cause of action in this insane demand. Dunn committed perjury in the course of the proceedings, was tried, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The man was mad—everybody knew that—and several attempts had been made to prove him mad, but failed; and the lunatic might have made the Baroness's life a burden to her to this day if he had not, when let out of jail, transferred his attentions to a Royal Princess. Then, and not till then, he was found to be *non compos mentis*. Mr. Dunn now resides within a county lunatic asylum, where—matrimonial hopes entirely crushed—he must consider himself a blighted being. Any one who supposes this indefatigable fortune-hunter to have been a person of passable exterior and decent manners is mistaken. Short, thick, and vulgar-looking it was easy to mistake him for a hodman in Sunday clothes.

Our portrait of the Baroness Burdett Coutts must not be finished with this deep shadow resting upon it. Miss Coutts's truly national benevolence had long been recognised by the community at large: she could never be descried in public without receiving an ovation, and her unequalled popularity was not overlooked by the most constitutional Monarch in history. In 1871 the Queen spontaneously offered a peerage to the head of her Majestys private banking establishment. The honor was excepted; but not without hesitation, simplicity of life and aspirations being as conspicuous in the Baroness's character as her fine intellect, her large heart, her fervent religious sentiments, and her tender but courageous conscience, which prompts her to undertake great and good works, because she believes that the means with which Providence has blessed her, were placed in her hands to accomplish them.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For con umers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick, Lane, London Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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THE DILEMMA.

(Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for October.)

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of November 9.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the loss sustained, the garrison were in high spirits for the rest of the night at the success of the sortie. And the state of things next day amply justified the night's enterprise. Not only was a great danger averted; the enemy were so cowed by the surprise that they did not attempt to resume their mining, or even to re-occupy the garden. The other side of the building being already kept clear by the occupation of the Lodge, the garrison were thus practically free from molestation, although the rebels had not given up the investment, for they could still be seen collected about the courthouse and in the village opposite the Lodge.

Great, therefore, was the sense of relief; nevertheless, as the day wore on, a reaction set in from the excitement of the previous night, and, in the absence of any pressing emergency, a sort of lassitude and weariness was now becoming observable. Time and confinement were beginning to tell. The building, large and airy though it was, had become almost intolerably close and stuffy, with all the sides closed up in the savage heat of June; and the ladies, who spent a part of the night on the roof, purchased the comfort dearly, which involved a return to the sickening atmosphere below. All were tiring of the monotonous diet; they felt the need of food, but brought a sense of loathing to their meals. This morning, also, the two children had sickened, and lay side by side on their cot, each with the doll Kitty Peart had made for it on the pillow beside it, looking up at passers-by with languid preoccupied eye, while their mother sat fanning herself in a chair near them. Poor Kitty herself took her share of the nursing; and while fanning Jerry Spragge, gave him the particulars of poor papa's death, with such embellishments as had already gathered round the event. It did not occur to the poor girl that one of a party of soldiers might be shot, although not more prominently engaged than the survivors; so she described to the patient how her father had fallen covered with wounds, while heroically leading on his comrades, and the better-informed young fellow had not the heart to set her right. Nor did Mrs. Peart keep to herself in her sorrow. For her there could be no seclusion for the conventional time, to be followed by a reappearance in decorous weeds, while face and voice should be attuned to proper keeping with the condition of bereavement. Some of the other ladies indeed offered to bring her share of the rude meals to their private room; but the two sick children lying there, peevish and crying, made such partial solitude unwelcome; and Mrs. Peart, although for the time suspending her share in the nursing, took her place as usual at the public breakfast-table, where the unpleasant-looking food was almost concealed from sight by the swarm of flies that settled upon it.

Mrs. Polwheedle presided at this meal. It had got to her ears that Major Peart had been left on the ground when he was wounded, and killed afterwards; and while helping to console the widow through the night, she had not forgotten to point out how the major might have been saved if he had not been left alone on the ground after he was wounded. Mrs. Polwheedle, who had been very active in nursing, and whose bustling cheerful manner had contributed sensibly to sustain the spirits of the female members of the garrison, but on whose temper events were beginning to tell, was not herself this morning; and was now holding forth with raised voice and flushed face in criticism of the last night's enterprise, the only gentlemen present at table being the brigadier and Captain Buxey.

"Better have a little of this stew, my dear," she said to Mrs. Peart; "it's the last day you'll get any, for the sheep won't hold out any longer. They have had no food for three days as it is. But there won't be many left soon to want meat, or chapattees either, if we go on like this. There's Braywell and Sparrow gone one day, and now your husband and young Spragge and a poor sepoy the next; I can't see what Falkland wants to be always going on in this way, attacking here, and attacking there—for. Why doesn't he keep quiet inside? I wonder you allow it, brigadier. It's as much your fault as his. You are responsible for everything, you know, for I suppose he made a pretence of asking your leave first."

"My dear, I said I thought there was a good deal of risk in the sally," replied the poor old man meekly; "but deferred to Falkland's judgment in the matter, and he considered it was necessary to do something. He is able to go about and see into things better than I, you know."

"Go about!" retorted the lady—"I should think he was able to go about. He goes about a great deal too much, to my mind; and then to leave that poor fellow to be hacked to pieces while he must be marching and countermarching up and down the garden like a madman. No! I don't care who hears me," she continued, as Captain Buxey pointed in the direction of a doorway from which Mrs. Falkand was advancing, "so long as the brigadier commands here I shall say what I please; and I say it's a shame, and you may tell Falkland so if you like, my dear," she added, turning her flushed and angry face towards Olivia.

"My husband is busy enough as it is, Mrs. Polwheedle," said Olivia, taking her place, and leaning her head wearily on her hand, with the elbow resting on the table; "it would be better not to trouble him with our small difficulties; don't you think so, brigadier? No, thank you, Captain Buxey," she added, as that gentleman was handing her a plate of the stew, "I can't eat anything this morning; I will take some tea, if you please."

"Yes, my dear," observed the brigadier to his wife, with an attempt at dignity, "what Mrs. Falkland says is very true; ladies should not meddle with military matters."

"And why shouldn't they meddle?" retorted the lady, turning sharply round on her husband. "Why don't you meddle yourself, then?" she continued, as the poor old gentleman sat silent under the question, "instead of sitting there, day after day, eating and drinking the best of everything, and never doing a blessed thing. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, that you ought: you are no more use to any one than that little halfcaste idiot of an O'Halloran."

"Mrs. Polwheedle," said Falkland, who had entered the room when her voice was at its highest, "it is quite against rules to disturb the garrison by noise of any sort. I have the brigadier's orders to put any offender against the rules into confinement. Pray don't give me occasion to enforce them against you."

"Brigadier," said the lady, bridling up, and scarcely able to speak for passion, "will you sit there and see your wife insulted?"

"My dear," said the brigadier, mildly, "pray be calm and reasonable; Colonel Falkland is only doing his duty."

"The brigadier gives all his orders through me, ma'am. No, not another word, or you go to your room and stay there," and Falkland looked so stern that Mrs. Polwheedle gave up the contest and sat still, silent and cowed; and Falkland, beckoning to his wife to follow him, left the hall.

"Olivia, my love," said her husband when they had reached the anteroom, "that old woman has got hold of the brandy-bottle again."

"Brandy-bottle, Robert?"

"Yes, dear; she has done it before. She took one from Buxey's store two days ago; and now she has done it again. He told me another bottle was missing; and she is evidently the worse for liquor. You must find out where she has hidden it, and give it back to Buxey. You look tired and worn this morning, my poor child," he added, fondling one of her hands in his, "and I daresay that old fury has been frightening you more than the enemy; but you must keep up your courage; we shall all of us want all the strength we possess."

And indeed, notwithstanding the present suspension from active measures by the enemy, Falkland had just now special cause to feel harassed and anxious. The supply of flour had almost come to an end—the stock laid in, through a miscarriage of plans executed in a hurry, having been much less than was intended, while the garrison was larger than was expected, owing to the reinforcement of faithful sepoys. There still remained several sheep, but the grain for them was failing also, nor would a meat diet keep the garrison in health. Moreover, the wounded were beginning to do badly. Maxwell talked of amputation for M'Intyre, but feared the consequences; and young Raugh's wound looked angry, although a clean sabre-cut; and the doctor said better things could not be looked for with bad air and bad diet. A still more serious matter was the state of the ammunition. A supply coming in from the palace had been intercepted by the *emeute* in the town on the afternoon before the siege began: notwithstanding the repeated injunctions given to husband the ammunition, the garrison, especially at first had been disposed to fire oftener than necessary and now, although there was abundance of lead for bullets, only enough powder remained for about five rounds per head. This state of things Falkland kept secret from every one but Braddon and Yorke; but the sepoys, as well as the rest of the garrison, must guess the smallness of the store from the care with which it was husbanded. No one indeed, had believed in the reality beforehand of a serious investment, or that if unsuccessful at the outset it would be persisted in so long; but they had now been shut up for six days without any tidings from the outer world. How far the mutiny had extended, and what other communities had been swept away, or were resisting like themselves, they had no knowledge; but that the Government were in great straits might be inferred from the delay in sending relief. The last tidings before the siege had been, that a regiment of local infantry was being despatched to their aid; but even allowing for delay in crossing the great rivers, now swollen by the melting of the mountain-snows, this aid should have arrived long ago if not interrupted or diverted.

Two messengers had been sent out by Falkland—servants: one on the first night with a note to the government of the nearest province, to tell them of the condition of the garrison; he was to find his way to the nearest station or camp still occupied by British troops, and to deliver it there. The other had been sent out the previous night, on the east side, while the enemy's attention was diverted by the sortie, who was to bring back any news he could pick up, but he had never returned. If this man had proved faithless, the enemy might be encouraged to persevere in the blockade by learning in what straits they were placed. In this state of anxiety and suspense was passed the long day, the harder to bear from the quietude maintained by the enemy, which afforded nothing to divert attention from the tormenting heat.

When night came on, the jemadar, who was in his master's confidence and knew the importance to the garrison of obtaining news, volunteered to go out and seek intelligence of the state of things in the enemys camp; and Falkland, although loath to let the brave fellow undertake this perilous office, for he was so well known in the city as to run special risk of detection, was fain under the emergency to accept the offer. Accordingly Ameer Khan, disguising himself as far as possible to look like a sepoy, and taking musket and pouch-belt, slipped out and stole through the garden in the darkness. Shortly before dawn he returned, to the great relief of his master, who had entertained but little hope of seeing the faithful fellow again. He had managed to get over the garden-wall without being perceived, and although soon afterwards challenged by a picket of sepoys, had got past safely by passing himself off as a sepoy of another regiment, and had been all through the rebel camp and city. The enemy showed no sign of raising the blockade: indeed in the bazaar the talk was all about the repulse which a body of troops marching to the relief of Mustaphabad was reported to have received. It was a new levy apparently, probably the same body whose march had been reported to Falkland before the blockade began. A large part of this force, it was said, had deserted to the enemy; and the remainder, after sustaining considerable loss in attempting to occupy a rebel town on the line of march, was in full retreat. Such was the tale brought back by the jemadar, amplified no doubt by bazaar gossip, but probably accurate so far that the attempt at relief had for the present failed. On the other hand, there was much talk about the doings of a body of horse said to be moving down from the settled country, the leader of which, who had gained the *sobriquet* of "The Black Feringhee," appeared to have already established a name of terror by his prowess and savage retaliations on the country through which he was moving; and the sepoy camp was evidently beginning to be uneasy at the prospect of his coming against them, although the general impression seemed to be that he could hardly venture to attack so large a force, without support from infantry or guns.

So much information Ameer Khan had managed to pick up by wandering about the bazaars, which all through the night were astir with people who took their sleep and kept at home during the fierce heat of day; and the conclusion to be drawn from it was far from encouraging. The jemadar had also learnt the fate of the emissary sent out the previous night; and the gallant fellow could not restrain the emotion he felt when describing how the unfortunate Kidmatgar, having been recognised, had been carried before the Nawab's brother, who now ruled in the city, and in his presence horribly mutilated and then turned out into the street as a warning to other. Well might the bravest man shrink from so horrible a fate.

During this night, spent by Ameer Khan on the expedition described above, and by the garrison at their posts, the ladies who were off hospital duty forgot for a time their dangers and hardships in peaceful slumber on the house-top; when next morning, just as they were about to descend the stairs to the room below, something whistled over their heads with a rushing sound unlike anything they had heard before; a sharp report followed from the direction of the court-house. Falkland, always on the alert, hurried up to the roof just as another cannon-ball whizzing past warned the occupants to hasten down. A couple of field-guns were to be seen in front of the court-house, at a point where a good view of the house was afforded by a gap in the trees; and the sepoys could be made out busily engaged in reloading them.

"The Nawab's guns," said Falkland, surveying the scene through his glass, "a present from our Government; they used to stand in front of the palace. So this accounts for the rascals' inactivity yesterday; they were getting this ready as a surprise. They may have guns, however, but they have no gunners," he added, as the balls from the second discharge passed harmlessly overhead and buried themselves in the garden behind, while Yorke, who had never been in the way of round-shot before, involuntarily bobbed his head. "I beg your pardon sir," said he, laughing, as the colonel looked round and stared at him—"it was quite unintentional; I won't do it again."

"I wonder where they have got their shot from, observed the colonel, after a pause; "a good deal depends on that. Do you think you can pick up the one which has just lodged behind that bush? Thanks, my dear boy," said he, when, a few minutes afterwards, Yorke returned from the other side of the garden bearing a shot in his hand, and the latter felt Falkland's smile and look of approbation to be an ample reward for the service. "Yes, it is a hammered shot, as I expected; that will be the saving of us: the practice is sure to be bad with these lopsided things, and they won't have too many to throw away."

The sound of the guns created some consternation at first within the building; but Falkland reassured the members of the garrison assembled in the big room, by producing the specimen shot, and the inmates soon became accustomed to this new annoyance, which brought no harm at first. Even at that short range the enemy could not at first hit the mark. Some shot hit the ground about the building, but most of them flew over and buried themselves in the garden. "It is odd that there should be no stray gunners on leave in the city to show them how handle a gun" observed some one later in the morning, who had hardly spoken when there was heard a noise overhead as of falling bricks, and the messenger sent up-stairs brought back word that a part of the roof parapet had been carried away, close to where the look out man was standing

Half an hour afterwards a shot came through the east veranda, making a hole in the sandbag parapet, and, sending up a cloud of dust, lodged in the outer wall of the building.

"That is no hammered shot," said Underwood, who was on duty in the east veranda, handing the shot to Falkland, who had come out to look at the place.

"This is a regular cannon-ball beyond a doubt," replied Falkland, examining the missile; "but they cannot have a large stock or they would not have begun with the lopsided ones, and it will take a deal of hammering with nine-pounders to bring this building down; it was not constructed by the Public Works Department." But the sentries were withdrawn from this veranda, there being no danger of an attack upon it without warning; and the number of balls which came through during the day justified the precaution. For the most part they merely struck the wall, knocking out plaster and brickwork, without doing much damage; but occasionally they found their way into the adjacent siderooms through the doorways; one shot of this kind went through a bag of meal in the store-room, and another traversed what had hitherto been the sick-room, shortly after the patients had been removed to the west side of the house. Fortunately the guns were north-east of the building, so that the line of fire was oblique, and did not command the centre room.

Thus the hours sped by, and up to mid-day the garrison had suffered no harm. Then the fire was stopped for a time, to be resumed in the afternoon; but it was still so desultory, and ill-directed that the garrison were becoming indifferent to the annoyance, when, late in the afternoon, a fatal shot came through the portico. It must have glanced against a tree or some other obstacle, and become deflected in its course for the portico was out of the line of fire; but it came crashing through the thin sandbag wall, smashed the legs of an officer of the 80th, as he lay asleep on a camp-bedstead, killed two sepoys lying on one of the steps, and then glancing off from the stonework, and slicing off the back of Braddon's pillow—he was asleep on another cot—without touching him, tore through the body of Yorke's horse as it stood picketed just beyond, and so made its exit through the parapet on the other side, those who had escaped starting up from their sleep and gazing in wonder at the mangled forms of their comrades.

The news of the catastrophe soon spread through the building, and while those who were kept to their posts by duty were still questioning the others who had gone to learn particulars, another casualty was reported. A messenger from the Lodge came over with the news that Layton, the shopkeeper, was on duty there, and a very useful member of the garrison, had just been killed by a stray bullet coming through a loophole. So far the garrison had experienced a remarkable immunity from loss through the enemy's musketry-fire, and a certain proportion of casualties from this cause was reasonably to be expected; but coming at this time the loss seemed to be exceptionally hard to bear. An hour later there was another serious blow. Buxey was with one of the servants in the store-room serving out supplies, when a shot came through the doorway killing the man, whose mangled body fell over the open jar of meal they were handling, drenching its contents with blood. The rest of the stores were at once removed to a less exposed part of the house; but this accident had made a serious inroad upon the scanty stock remaining, and a feeling of despair now for the first time possessed many of the garrison, while the stoutest-hearted felt their courage sink at these losses in their slender numbers, which they were powerless to retaliate or guard against unless by some desperate effort. And when Falkland was seen to go up to the roof a little later with Yorke and Braddon, it was rumoured that another spell "nervous duty" was in store for some of them.

"I think we might take those guns with a rush, sir," said Braddon to Falkland, as they surveyed the position from the look-out place; "we might come round on them from the flank, and spike them without much loss."

"I have been thinking of that too, but it would be a desperate remedy. We should lose time removing the barricade, which they have made as strong as ever. Even if we got as far without loss, they would never allow us to retire unmolested. The houses opposite the Lodge are swarming with men, who would be almost in the rear of our advance. The distance is full six hundred yards. It would cost us our last cartridge to retire over it, and even then we should have to leave our wounded behind us, if any were hit. No, I think it will be better to hold on, and keep a few shots for a last resource." And the garrison were not disappointed to hear that no sally was to be made. All felt with Falkland that the remedy would be too desperate.

That night another shallow grave was dug in the garden for Underwood and the two sepoys, and Layton was buried by Braywell near the Lodge; the dead horse also was dragged out and buried, the enemy offering no molestation.

The firing had stopped, but the ladies were not allowed to sleep on the roof, and were crowded together in Olivia's room in the stifling heat, while sleep was driven away by the cries of young Raugh. The poor lad was now quite light-headed, and sang English ballads all through the night in a shrill voice.

That night, while Egan was on duty in the trench leading to the bath-house, he was suddenly startled by seeing something moving stealthily towards him from the direction of the garden-hedge. Soon making it out to be a man, he covered him with his rifle, but paused before firing till the nature of the attack should explain itself. He could only make out one man, and being a cool fellow, Egan contended himself with keeping his rifle ready till the man had approached quite close, who then began waving his hand in a deprecating way, and whispered in Hindustani—

"A poor man Sahib with news: don't fire."

"All right old fellow, replied Egan; "come along and don't be afraid. You've had a precious close shave, old gentleman, all the same," continued Mr. Egan in a lower voice as he assisted the stranger to climb over the trench; and soon the word being passed the messenger was brought to Falkland in the south veranda. He was a little wizened old man, a mere bag of bones, and naked save for a small cloth round his loins, and a pair of coarse shoes.

"A letter, sir," said the old man; and taking off one of his shoes and drawing a couple of nails concealed by mud and dust, extracted a tiny piece of folded paper from between the layers of the sole. This letter, flattened out, was barely three inches square; written in faint ink on the thinnest paper, and soiled by the journey, the following words were with difficulty deciphered:—

"To C. O. [commanding officers] Mustd. Am marching down with a levy of Sikh horse. Jurian a local infantry attempting the same thing have been beaten back with loss of many killed and deserted, and Jordan, commandant, badly wounded. The direct line from here strongly defended, and passage of river difficult, so I shall work round by the north, this is longer route, but only practicable one. Have sent you three despatches before this; news of you difficult to get, and accounts conflicting. Country generally smashed up Delhi not yet taken but expected to fall in a few days, when all will come right. My fellows promise well, but are raw at their work. And there is a lot to be done. But hold out for . . . days, and I will be with you. . ."

The latter part of the note was the most illegible of all; the number of days mentioned, the writer's signature, and the date of the letter, could not be deciphered.

This despatch thus entirely corroborated the account brought back by Ameer Khan. The writer was evidently the "Black Feringhee" talked about in the city, but who he was no one at first could guess. The old man could not give the information; he had not come direct from the camp, but had received the letter at a neighbouring village from his son, who said that he had come fifty miles with it in two days, but he fancied the name of the officer was "Carte Sahib." Carte Sahib? who could that be? There was no officer of that name in the army.

The old man was in a hurry to be gone before it grew light, and refused to be the bearer of a letter out, saying he could not hope to find Carte Sahib and his horse, who were here one day and there another, like a wild elephant. And being rewarded with a handful of gold mohurs—a small fortune for a peasant—which he secreted dexterously in his waist-cloth, the old fellow, making his salaam, crept out and disappeared in the garden.

"Poor old gentleman," said Egan, as he went off, "he is sure to get his throat cut with all that loot about him."

Almost everybody in the garrison was asked to try and decipher the letter. None of the officers, however, could make anything of the signature; but when Falkland showed it to his wife, she at once said it was Kirke, and on the discovery being made, every one was surprised that he had not made such an obvious guess. Kirke was known to be on leave in the hills when the Mutiny broke out, and so good a soldier would of course be at once employed in an emergency. "No wonder," said Falkland, "the fame of the 'Black Feringhee' has got abroad; these are the times to show what men are made of. If it is possible to relieve us, Kirke will do it. To think," he continued, looking at his wife, "that a woman's wit should solve in a minute the difficulty we men were all blundering at."

Olivia blushed as he spoke. She could not tell him then how familiar her cousin's handwriting used to be with her.

(To be continued.)

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G.I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay residency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(The Indian Statesman).

SELDOM have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(Deccan Herald.)

A VERY pretty little volume with the above title has just come to hand. It bears the marks of the great care and trouble bestowed upon it. There are two beautiful maps at the commencement of the book: one executed at the Government Photozincographic Office in Poona. This map must have cost a good deal of trouble to render it such a correct copy, on a reduced scale, of Colonel Laughton's map of Bombay. The other map is well known to us as the handsome map of India which comes to us with the INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE. The book is in the most portable form—a diminutive quarto, and is exceedingly chaste in its exterior, the printing is small but beautifully clear, and the paper is of the very best quality—making the whole a book that it is pleasant to possess. The contents in their details are full of interest and almost entirely now.

Looking at the book as a whole, we do not think that Mr. Maclean will be disappointed in his expectation that it will take rank as a standard guide to Bombay. It deserves to do so.

(Bombay Catholic Examiner)

THE book of the day in Bombay is "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," with a copy of which we have been favoured. We call it the book of the day, not that it is a mere ephemeral production, but because it is a book in harmony with the event of the day, the coming of the Heir-Apparent to the throne of the British Empire.

(Bombay Guardian.)

MR. MACLEAN of the *Bombay Gazette* has prepared a "Guide to Bombay," and we have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of a copy of the same. It has a map of Bombay and a map of India, gives an outline of the history of Bombay and of the rise of the British power in Western India, and gives a detailed account of the population and of the trade and industry of this port. There is also a description of the city, with an account of Native festivals. A Directory follows. On the whole, this volume is fitted to be useful to strangers visiting the city and to all who wish to become acquainted with Bombay.

(Poona Observer.)

WE have to acknowledge with best thanks the receipt of the "Guide to Bombay" by Mr. Maclean. We can only at present say that, from a glance through the work, we are thoroughly impressed with the idea of its excellence; but after having read it carefully through, we shall be able to write more fully on the subject. Such a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired.

(Guzerat Mitra.)

MR. MACLEAN in his book published on the first of this month praises Bombay, and says it is the Alexandria of modern times in the East. We have known another journalist of some eminence in his profession insisting that Bombay will ere long become the centre of the Old World, and that therefore it should raise not thirty lakhs of rupees by municipal taxation, but a million sterling in order that it may have an abundant water-supply, beautiful roads, beautiful school houses, an efficient sanitary department, and hospitals for the sick and the poor. We hope Mr. Maclean is not going to advocate such an extravagant thing. But he says that he has been in Bombay for fifteen years, and that no city in India can surpass it in splendour, and in the greatness of its commerce. We may add that nowhere natives are so intelligent as in Bombay. See, they have wrung from an unwilling Government a municipal constitution, which, in spite of its grave defects, brings the affairs of the city under the direct management of the chosen representatives of the people. But there are so many things in Bombay that they must be seen to be appreciated. Those who wish to see this great Babylon of modern times should go through not the highways only but also the byeways and the alleys which cannot easily be counted in this great city. Mr. Maclean has done well in his elaborate and useful book in dwelling at some length on the many claims which the capital of the Presidency has on the attention of the travellers of the world.

(Indian Daily News.)

WE have to acknowledge a copy of *Maclean's Guide to Bombay*, a book specially written to meet a temporary exigency in that city; but one which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see. Of course we are not in a position to say how the work has been done from the point of view that familiarity would give; but it seems to be a work that justifies its name.

(Englishman).

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of a wonderfully complete little Guide to Bombay, by Mr J. M. Maclean' whose energy, experience, and literary ability would alone be an ample guarantee of its excellence.

It may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the terms, but it combines with topography a complete Directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

This useful little work, which is prefaced by two maps—one of India and the other of the Island of Bombay, and contains nearly four hundred pages of closely printed matter—is published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

(Madras Athenaeum.)

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard Guide to Bombay." It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains; the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really, he has been thoroughly successful.

The "Guide to Bombay" contains two beautifully executed maps; one of India, similar to that with which most travellers in India are familiar through the medium of the *Indian Travellers' Guide*, another of Mr. Maclean's productions which has established a well deserved reputation for itself; and another of the Island of Bombay, reduced from Col. Laughton's excellent survey, both of which are got up in the best style and printed on beautiful paper. We may perhaps be allowed to suggest, in future editions, the addition of a bit of thin cloth, at the back of these, to prevent their being easily torn; which, in a book of such frequent reference, would be an improvement.

Then we have a geographical and historical sketch of Bombay, and a store of valuable information on trade and industry; government and revenue, &c.; a description of the city; an account of the Native festivals, and a variety of information suited to the pages of a guide book, each of which sections is replete with interest, not only for the traveller, but also for the inhabitants of "Duckland" themselves. The historical portion is a valuable addition to Bombay literature, and contains, perhaps, a greater amount of information than we have ever seen together in a much greater compass. The Commercial portion bristles with interesting statistics, and useful information on every possible subject within its range, and the description of the festivals, which is from the pen of Mr. McPherson of the *Bombay Gazette* is exceedingly good. Added to all this we have an official and a Mercantile Directory, and a budget of miscellaneous information, such as one may seek for in vain elsewhere.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

(Calcutta Statesman.)

WE have received a remarkably compact little volume entitled "Maclean's Guide to Bombay." It is tastefully got up in the style of the celebrated Bradshaw Guides, and is bound in cloth. It contains a very fair map of Bombay, and the excellent map of India issued by the same —*Bombay Gazette*—press with the "Travellers' Guide." The first four chapters of the Guide upon the Geography and History of Bombay, Population, Trade and Industry, and Government and Revenue, Mr. Maclean tells us he is himself solely responsible for, and he may be proud to own it. The remaining chapters of the book comprise a full and accurate description of the town of Bombay, and an account of the native festivals. As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

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30	27 9 4	42 8 8	37 6 0	30
35	29 9 4	46 10 8	40 15 4	35
40	32 3 4	52 9 4	46 6 8	40
45	38 6 0	60 4 0	53 14 8	45
50	43 6 8	69 4 0	63 5 4	50

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The above rates will be reduced to the equivalent English rates in the event of the Assured returning to Europe, at any time, without fresh medical examination.
Premiums on the above Table can be paid Half-yearly, or Quarterly, at the option of the Assured. Rates of premium for ages not stated in above can be obtained on application.
Prospectuses, Tables of rates for different classes of Assurances, can be obtained from
PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,300
CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 63·9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.
IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED
A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.
IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
THE COMPANY HAS PAID
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852........................£ 76,925
Do. 1862........................£300,690
Do. 1872........................£816,353
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance,

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	For a limited number of Years. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 18th Dec. 1873.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.
FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.
FOR DISINFECTING HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.
For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. 40.
MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.
AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to *force* their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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